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DANCING AND CAL[ISTHENICS].
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GIFTS FOR THE SOLDIE[RS] ...
SORGHUM SYRUP.— ...
THE IRISH BRIGADE ...
WITH CLEMEN'S & ...
MARRIAGE CARD AND ...
SHIP BUILDING AND ...
STORAGE.—Parties ...
A CHANGE HAS TA[KEN] PLACE ...
MUSICAL.—W. Casper, ...
WAR DECLARED ON ...
FIRST-CLASS "DOCK" ...
VAULTS AND OUT-HO[USES] ...

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VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1861. NUMBER 148.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1861.

Notice to Advertisers.
Those wishing to have their advertisements appear in the Evening Edition on this page must hand them in before one o'clock to insure insertion. Terms for publishing made known at the counting-room.

THREE EDITIONS OF THE TRIBUNE.
Morning Edition, for the mails, with dispatches up to 3 o'clock, a. m.
Evening Edition, at 3 p. m., with news by morning mails and dispatches up to the hour of issue, for the News trade of town and country.
Night Edition, at 6 p. m., with dispatches up to the hour of going to press.

Lord Lyons very politely defers to Secretary Seward the details for a formal surrender of Mason and Slidell to the British flag. This is "courtesy" indeed.

ADJUTANT GENERAL FULLER.
A writer in the *Times*, of this city, having charged Adjutant General Fuller with visiting Chicago by special train, at the public expense, it is enough to say that the statement is a wilful and unmitigated falsehood, and that the man does not live in Illinois who dare show his head and avow the authorship of it. The *Times* editor was imposed upon by some mischievous scamp who used a fictitious name for himself and adopted the *nom de plume* of "A Republican Taxpayer." So much for that fabrication.

THE ACCOMAC EXPEDITION.
The Eastern prints having got done glorifying Gen. Lockwood's expedition into the eastern shore counties of Virginia, and the smoke raised over the achievement having subsided, the actual facts can now be told, without detriment to the public good. Our Washington correspondent, who is a [illegible] man, has been among the officers and privates of the Michigan and Wisconsin regiments, which composed part of the expedition, and relates in the letter which is inserted this morning, the substance of the information gleaned from them. He is personally acquainted with many of those composing both regiments.

The revelations of his letter are enough to cause one's blood to tingle to the extremities, and the very stones to cry out shame! A Committee has been raised by Congress, to investigate the cause of the Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Big Bethel, Lexington, Wilson's Creek and other disasters to the national arms. Why should not the commission into the Accomac district also engage their attention? We respectfully ask the consideration of the delegations in Congress from Michigan and Wisconsin, to the alledged ignoble part the soldiers of their States were made to play. Catching, [illegible] and returning the loyal slaves of rebels are things not laid down in the regulations, nor are they nominated in the enlistment bond. If these charges against Gen. Lockwood are substantiated, on investigation, the delegations representing those States, should go before the President and demand the immediate dismissal from the service of that officer. It is high time to put a stop to this sort of business. Our soldiers have been made to perform the part of blood-hounds for rebels quite enough. The army has been used to save slavery as far as the people will tolerate it. The work of protecting slavery had better be left for the future, to the rebels, and the policy of saving the Union made to engage the attention of our Generals hereafter, or we soon have no Union to be saved.

THE NEGRO REGIMENT.
We ask the attention of the class of people who style themselves "Conservatives," to the article copied from the Indianapolis *Journal*, headed "The black-rebel soldiers at Yorktown." We think that this dose will cure them of their repugnance to the proposition of the Secretary of War, to employ loyal slaves in whatever way they can do the most service for the Union cause. The Indianapolis *Journal* has been a stout defender of the "conservative" policy, and has vociferated against arming the slaves to fight the rebels. But the news from Fortress Monroe has completely "knocked into pi" all the arguments it has employed, and brought it over on to the TRIBUNE's ground. The *Journal's* philosophy gave way before the charge of the negro regiment upon the German soldiers, and it lustily calls out for a change of policy. It thinks "it is about time to begin fighting the devil with fire." "If the rebels attack us with negroes," it asks, "why should we not repel their attacks with negroes?" And it adds, "it remains to be seen how long the Government will hesitate when they learn these facts?" One thing should be borne in mind, that the negroes employed by the rebels to bear arms against us, are pressed into that service. Every man of them would desert to our side, if opportunity offered. Their sympathies are with the old flag. They have no affection for the banner of treason, no love for the rebels, and they feel no allegiance to Jeffdom. They are thoroughly loyal, and desire nothing so much as a chance to be enrolled among the defenders of the Union. They are willing and anxious to serve the National cause, in any capacity in which they can be most useful, from loading a wagon to digging an entrenchment, from procuring forage to charging on a rebel battery.

How much longer shall these people be allowed to aid the rebels? When will we permit them to strike for the Union? When their weight is thrown into the Union scale, the rebellion will quickly [illegible].

[illegible] Between Sherman and Dupont.
[illegible] between Commodore Dupont and Gen. T. W. Sherman has culminated in breaking up Gen. Viele's expedition at the [illegible] was ready to sail. We are not surprised. Dupont is an old sea-dog who wants to push the war in an energetic manner, though it may hurt the rebels. He is more anxious to save the Union than the "peculiar institution." Sherman is exactly the reverse. He entertains a tender regard for the proud and hospitable citizens of the [illegible] State of South Carolina, in whose [illegible] he spent so many happy hours," as he informed them in his proclamation. [illegible] devotion to slavery and the dyspepsia [illegible] converted the great expedition into [illegible] and robbed the country of results [illegible] had a right to expect. How much [longer] does the War Department propose to [illegible] pro-slavery dyspeptic in command [of the] troops at Port Royal?

[illegible] the testimony of all refugees who [illegible] North from the Confederacy, and [illegible] undoubted evidences, we have every [reason] to believe that there is not an inconsiderable portion of the Southern people [illegible] sick of this rebellion, and only waiting [for the] army of the Republic to advance and crush the mock government that [illegible] over them. A gentleman at Washington [illegible] the far South states that there [have been] several attempts at insurrection [among] the negroes, and a great number of [illegible] suffered death. In one instance [illegible] were hung in the neighborhood of [illegible]. He referred to a statement of a [illegible] lady, published in the Cincinnati [illegible], and said it was strictly correct. [illegible] satisfied that if the Union army [illegible] Orleans, it would be joined by [illegible] thousands at least.

THE NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILLS.
The New York *Herald* of the 27th publishes an elaborate statement of the condition of some of the leading cotton manufacturing districts in New England. It states that owing to the rise in the price of the staple, numbers of the heaviest cotton corporations in New England would realize heavier profits by selling their raw material at present prices than by the sale of manufactured goods, even at the increased rates.

For instance, at Biddeford, Me., the amount of cotton now held by the Laconia corporation is about 4,500 bales, which, at the present rate of consumption, will last upwards of two years. By the sale of cotton now held by the Laconia corporation, the sum of $250,000 would be realized. It is true there is disadvantage in suffering the mills to lie idle, in consequence of the rusting of the machinery, the difficulty in getting hands, and other matters attending upon reorganizing; but if the managers get $20,000 or $50,000 more by selling their cotton than in working it up, the difference would still be in their favor.

—The cotton mills in Lowell have a supply of cotton which will last them six months at present prices. Considering the large supply in the aggregate, an enormous profit could be realized by the corporations if they sold the material at present prices. The woolen mills are also well supplied with material, and are turning out an immense amount of army work—such as stuff for overcoats, pants, blankets, &c.

—At Saco, Me., the York Manufacturing Company have five mills in the corporation. They are now running one of 4,000 spindles—having 28,000 in all. They have 2,000 bales of cotton on hand. At the Pepperell Mills at Biddeford, Me., the largest in the country, working 70,000 spindles, and using up 13,000 bales of cotton per year, the stock of cotton on hand amounts to about 4,700 bales, and as now working, will last about nine months. The Cocheco Mills at Dover, N. H., have a supply of cotton which will last until about July, forty bales being consumed per week, turning out forty thousand yards of fine goods per day. Nothwithstanding the rise in the price of the manufactured article from nine to eleven and twelve cents per yard, it is the opinion of the mangement that the corporation could make more by selling the cotton than the calico. Fifteen hundred bales midland cotton, for which they paid eleven cents, and which they now hold, is now worth thirty-five cents per pound.

—At Manchester, N. H., there are twelve distinct corporations and twenty-eight mills, which have not enjoyed so high a degree of prosperity for several months as they now do. A few months ago several mills had ceased working; but they are now all at work—some running full and others part time.

Rebel Loss at Drainsville.
The Norfolk (Va.) *Day Book* publishes a report of the losses sustained by the rebels at the Drainsville fight. It gives a detailed list of the casualties in the various regiments engaged, and after summing them up we find they amount to 43 killed, 143 wounded, and 44 missing, total 230.

These figures are known to be far below the real number, as Gen. Ord's men found sixty nine dead rebels on the battle-field, and as the proportion of wounded is generally about four to one of the killed, the total loss of the rebels was probably not less than three hundred and fifty, out of a total force of about four thousand. The men of McCall's division actually engaged in the fight did not exceed three thousand in number. The excellence of their fighting is well shown by the havoc they made in the rebel ranks.

The victory has already had a most excellent effect on the whole army of the Potomac. It has fully established the confidence of the men in their ability to whip the rebels when there is anything like a fair match, and when our officers prove equal to their duties, as they did on this occasion. It has inspired the other divisions of the army with an honorable ambition to equal or excel the bravery and skillful fighting of McCall's men. Whatever may be the opinion of the commanders, the men have the fullest confidence in their ability to soundly thrash the rebel army whenever they are led against them.

Military Movements in Kentucky—Gen. Smith to be Superseded.
A special dispatch from Indianapolis on Saturday says that:

Brigadier-General Dumont has been ordered to Bacon Creek, Ky., and Brigadier-General Wood, now acting Major-General, has assumed command of the forces at Bairdstown, Ky. He has about ten thousand men, which number is to be increased to twenty thousand.

An order was, or will be issued, from the War Department at once relieving General Smith of his command at Paducah, Ky. *His loyalty is suspected.*

This is the same Smith whose pro-slavery doings were first made public by the TRIBUNE. We called the attention of the War Department to conduct that exhibited secession sympathies. He ought to have been removed months ago. But better late than never.

A case arising out of the civil war in America, came up on the 5th inst., before the Paris Tribunal of Commerce. Messrs. Rimalho & Neyrey, merchants at New Orleans, accepted a bill for four hundred and eighty-three dollars, payable on the 15th of last Oct., to Messrs. Ottenheimer & Co., of New York. Before the bill fell due, the "Confederate Congress (the U. S. Congress?) adopted the law prohibiting commercial relations between the North and South, and, consequently, no money was remitted by Rimalho & Neyrey to pay the bill, which was dishonored. But Ottenheimer & Co., having learned that a member of the firm of R. & N. had come to Paris, endorsed the bill to Ballin & Co., of this city, who sued the New Orleans merchant, before the Tribunal of Commerce. The Tribunal decided that, as Ballin & Co., were not *bona fide* holders of the bill, inasmuch as they had given no value for it, and as the drawers and acceptors were foreigners, it had no jurisdiction. The case was therefore dismissed, and the plaintiffs were condemned to pay the costs.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* states that an officer took from the pocket of a rebel colonel, killed in the recent action near Drainsville, an unfinished report to the Colonel's superior officer, narrating the receipt of information that Gen. Ord was about to move in that direction, and giving a disposition of forces for his defeat. Now how was this information, only known to a few superior officers and their staffs, thus communicated to the enemy?

CORRECTION.—In an article on the property of rebels, with an example, in our last issue, in the passage referring to Rev. Dr. Kidder's book, the reverend gentleman was located in Washington instead of Evanston, where he has so long and so ably filled one of the Professorships in the Garrett Biblical Institute. It was a mistake of the proof reader.

It has been proposed in Wisconsin to unite the 9th, 12th and 13th regiments, now full, in camp in that State, into a brigade that shall be commanded by Gov. Randall. But we had thought the Governor was going to Rome.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Capt. F. W. Hurt, of the Ohio *State Journal*, is to take Capt. Lieb's place as Quartermaster at Clarksburg, V[a]., on the 1st of January next. Capt. Lieb's fate is dubious.

Mrs. Eustis, wife of Slidell's Secretary (Hon. George Eustis of New Orleans,) had arrived in Paris, at last accounts, and taken apartments, to await her husband. Mrs. Slidell and her daughter were still in London.

The New York papers announce the departure for Illinois of a sixth company of children selected from the Juvenile Asylum near High Bridge.

What the Army Thinks.
Extract from the private letter of a Captain in the Sickles Brigade, dated

"CHARLES Co., Md., Dec. 25, 1861.

"If you were here you would be astonished to see how rapidly the army is becoming what is commonly termed abolitionized. The more our officers and soldiers see of the institution of slavery, the more they detest it.

"Five months ago, ninety out of every hundred of the Sickles Brigade would have been delighted to mob an Abolitionist—now they want to abolish slavery, root and branch, which is so well known here that slaveholders are actually afraid to visit our camp for fear of personal injury and indignities at the hands of our men."

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SETTLED AT LAST.

Mason and Slidell Given Up.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. Seward Calls the Arrest an "Inadvertency."

ARGUMENT OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE ARREST RIGHT—THE SURRENDER RIGHT.

GEN. HALLECK'S NEGRO ORDER.

MORE BRIDGES BURNED IN NORTH MISSOURI.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1861.

Minnesota Row, hereafter to be called "Douglas Hospital," will soon open with accommodations for 3,000 patients, under charge of Drs. Abbie and Webster, from the regular army.

Gen. McClellan, who has been ill, will be out on Monday.

A foraging party from McDowell's division went within a mile of Fairfax Court House, to-day, bringing back 76 wagon loads of grain and hay.

Judge Arny of Kansas, Indian Agent in New Mexico, who is here, reports all the Indian tribes, except the Southern Apaches, friendly, but desires to concert with the Government means for their complete pacification and for baffling Albert Pike. Col. Canby has the upper hand in New Mexico. He has recaptured Forts Stanton and Craig, and will soon take Fort Fillmore.

Lord Lyons signified to Mr. Seward, to-day, that the details of the surrender should all be left to him. John Bull cared for the "that," not the "how."

The Government has information from Richmond of much suffering and destitution there, and a strong Union sentiment which would, upon the approach of a Union army, manifest itself. The channel through which this intelligence comes puts its trustworthiness beyond question.

There has been a serenade to Gov. Curtin, in which he praised the Pennsylvania troops at Drainsville. Mr. Ely followed, saying that he was glad to again be under the national banner. He had been treated pretty well in Richmond on the whole, and with especial courtesy at his departure.

[From the Saturday Evening Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1861.

Secretary Seward gave a dinner last night to the Foreign Affairs Committees of both Houses. After the feast, he read the official correspondence between himself and Lyons, ending in surrender, all took it with composure, save Crittenden, who blazed and called down imprecations upon Wilkes for subjecting us to shame and humiliation. Preston King accepted it as an accomplished fact others are of same opinion. The correspondence published this morning makes five close columns of the *Intelligencer*. Congressman Ely arrived here from Richmond last night.

His narrative of his experience is entertaining, but adds little to our general knowledge. Drenched at Manassas, packed in the cars to Richmond, stealthily landed there for fear of the populace, he was stifled into a tobacco prison infested with rats and lice. The sentinels shot seven prisoners who put theirheads out of the window; but all made merry over their miseries, and sung the prisoner's song daily, which all Richmond sometimes comes to hear.

Ely was a favorite and received presents of dinners, boots, boquets, and a writing desk from a young lady. Breckenridge, Humphrey Marshall, and Preston, of Kentucky, visited him in prison with jokes. Ely says all Richmond is given up to the war. Wounded soldiers are in every house. Faulkner had a grand reception, with flags, music and speeches. Gov. Letcher told him him that he was worth a thousand Elys.

On release the day after Faulkner's arrival, Ely dined with him, and recived several other invitations, escorted by a rebel officer, who went by way of Petersburg to Norfolk, treated courteously everywhere, and protected from impertinent curiosity. The examination case of C. H. Foster, of North Carolina, before the Committee on Elections, shows the whole affair to be a bare-faced fraud, and that all letters written to Northern papers about the uprising of Union sentiments and the enthusiastic Union meetings held there, were manufactured for the occasion.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
QUINCY, December 28, 1861.

The bridges over the Fabius and North rivers, situated between this city and Palmyra, were both burned last night. The telegraph connection was also destroyed. Tracks in the snow near the bridges show that but few persons were concerned, and this gives color to the apprehensions that most of the bridges on the route to St. Joe were also destroyed.

A court-martial convened at Palmyra last night, for the trial of some bridge burning prisoners confined there. On the previous night four of this class of prisoners escaped. There is now no connection with Palmyra except by leaving the cars at the Fabius river, and walking to the North river. Repairs will be made as soon as possible.

THE MASON-SLIDELL SURRENDER

How the News was Received, and with what Comments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The *Intelligencer*, in an article apparently semi-official, says whatever may be the disappointment of any at the result to which the Administration has come, in settling a question which constitutionally devolved upon the Executive of the Government, we are sure that all will applaud the firmness and sincerity of the Administration. The *Intelligencer* says, in conclusion:

"Whatever, therefore, may be said by any in the way of exception to the extreme terms of the demands made by the British in the case of the Trent, it is, at least, just to admit that the case has been so adjusted by our Government as to subserve, we would hope, the great cause of neutral rights against the assumptions heretofore asserted by England, but now repudiated by that power in common with France and the United States. The law of nations, as traditionally interpreted by our Government, has received a new sanction, though at the cost, it may be, of some national sensibility, worked into disproportionate activity by the temporary exacerbations of our civil feuds. The latter, let us remember, are but for a day. The law of nations is for all time."

Hotel Laundry Burned at Corning, N. Y.
CORNING, N. Y., Dec. 28.—This afternoon at 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the laundry of the Dickinson House, destroying the laundry and furniture room of J. Mallory. The laundry was detached from the hotel, and occupied by between ten or twelve female servants who ran into the street, leaving their clothes inside. Mary Garly, it is said, in attempting to recover clothes, was burned to death. The total loss amounts to $4,000. Insurance not known.

Appleton Oakes Smith in Court.
BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Appleton Oakes Smith, of New York, an alleged accomplice of Skinner, who was recently convicted of fitting out in New Bedford the schooner Marguerette Scott, for a slaver, was before Judge Sprague in the United States Court, to-day, charged with such complicity. He plead not guilty, and was required to give bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear in March for trial.

Gen. Halleck and the Missouri Contrabands—His Order Interpreted.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—The legal condition of the negroes discharged yesterday by order of the Provost Marshal-General, is in nowise changed, but they are only freed from confinement and sale, the presumption being that they are slaves. Gen. Halleck says this order will not debar any one from enforcing his legal rights. If any exists, it can be enforced through the loyal civil tribunals of the State, whose mandate will be always duly respected by the military authorities of this department. Military officers cannot decide upon the rights of property or claims to service, except so far as may be authorized by the laws of war and of Congress. When not so authorized, they will avoid all interference with such questions.

Wreck of a Lake Revenue Cutter on Cape Ann.
BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The revenue cutter Howell Cobb, from the Lakes via Quebec for Boston, went ashore at Lanes Hole, Cape Ann, last night. The crew were saved, but the vessel is a total loss.

Col. Rankin of the Lancers Resigned and Gone to Canada.
DETROIT, Dec. 28.—Col. Arthur Rankin, M. P. P., Col. of the Lancers, deeming further connection with the United States service improper in view of our present complications with England, has resigned his commission and will return to Canada.

The Vandals of North Missouri.
QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 28.—Two bridges on the Palmyra road were burned last night. Also, one hundred and fifty yards of telegraph poles and wire were carried away by the rebels.

New York Regiments for Fort Pickens.
NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The 90th and 91st regiments are under orders for Key West—probably for Fort Pickens.

Death of Judge Legrande, of Md.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—John C. Legrande, Ex-Chief Justice of Maryland, died this forenoon.

[From the Saturday Evening Tribune.]

END OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

They are given up upon the Demand of England.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The official correspondence between our Government and Great Britain, relative to the seizure of the traitors Slidell and Mason, is received. The first is a letter from Secretary Seward to Minister Adams, dated Nov. 30th, in which he compliments the latter for wisely speaking and acting at the Lord Mayor's dinner, and also states that he told Lord Palmerston simply the fact when informing him the life of the insurrection was sustained by the hopes of its recognition by England and France, and if those hopes ceased, the insurrection would perish in ninety days. He refers in the same note to the fact of the arrest of Slidell and Mason by Capt. Wilkes as a new and unforeseen circumstance, which is to be met by the two Governments, if possible, in kindly spirit.

Lord Lyons had said nothing on the subject, and no explanations were furnished Minister Adams; it being deemed prudent that the ground taken by the British Government should be first made known here, and discussion be had here. But Secretary Seward deemed it proper to state that Captain Wilkes acted without instructions, and the subject therefore is free from embarrassments which might have ensued if the act had been specially directed. He trusts the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper and it may expect the best disposition on our part.

The next letter is from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, dated Nov. 30th, which details the Trent affair. He says it thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power on a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law. Her Majesty's Government are willing to believe the act was without authority, and resulted from a misunderstanding, as the Government of the United States must be fully aware the British Government would not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation; and the British government, unwilling to believe that the United States deliberately intended unnecessarily to force a discussion of so grave a question between the two governments, Her Majesty's government trusts that the government of the United States will, of its own accord, offer such redress as alone could satisfy them, viz: *the liberation of the four persons and their delivery to Lord Lyons*, that they may again be placed under British authority, and a suitable apology for the aggression committed. Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to him. Mr. Seward replies to Lord Lyons, by whom he was furnished a copy of Earl Russell's letter, stating that the dispatch had been submitted to the President.

Mr. Seward states that the British Government rightly conjectured what is now my duty to state, that Capt. Wilkes acted upon his own suggestions of duty, without any direction or instruction, or even foreknowledge of it on the part of this Government. No directions had been given him or any other naval officer to arrest the four persons or any of them, on the Trent or any other British vessel, or any neutral vessel there or elsewhere.

After discussing the whole subject at great length in all its bearings, Mr. Seward says: "I trust I have shown to the satisfaction of the British Government, by a very simple and natural statement of facts, and analysis of law applicable to them, that this Government neither meditated nor practiced nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transaction to which they have called its attention, and on the contrary that what has happened has been simply an inadvertence, free from any wrongful motive, consisting in a departure by the naval officer from a rule uncertainly established, and probably by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. For this error the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation that an independent State should expect from Great Britain or from any other friendly nation in a similar case. I have not been unaware that in examining this question I have fallen into an argument for what seems to be the British side of it against my own country, but I am relieved from all embarrassment on that subject, for I had hardly fallen into that line of argument, when I discovered that I was really defending and maintaining not exclusively the British interest but an honored and cherished American cause based upon principles that constitute a large portion of the distinctive policy by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and thus become a considerable power and won the respect and confidence of many nations. These principles were laid down for us by James Madison in 1804, when Secretary of State under Jefferson, in his instructions to Jas. Munroe, our then Minister to England. Mr. Seward says, after quoting these instructions, "that if I decide this case in favor of my own Government, I must disavow its most cherished principles, release and reverse and forever abandon its essential policy. The country cannot afford the sacrifice. If I maintain that principle and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore, that this Government could not deny the justice of the claim presented. We are asked to do to the British nation what we always insisted all nations ought to do to us.

In this conclusion, I have not forgotten that if the safety of this Union required the detention of the Union prisoners, it would be the duty of this Government to detain them. But the effective check and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defence. I am aware that Union citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered for any purpose, into keeping of foreign States. Only the captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground. It would tell little for our own claims to the character we possess of a just and magnanimous people, if we should so far consent to beguiled by the law of retaliation as to lift up buried injuries against national consistency and national conscience. Putting beyond me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessed by America, yet as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both nations concerned, a question is finally and rightly settled between them, which, heretofore, exhausting not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, has for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations.

The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated if your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them. I renew my assurances of my very high consideration. (Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

Dispatches from M. Thouvenal to M. Mercier, French Minister to our Government are also contained in correspondence; in which Thouvenal argues that a neutral flag from one neutral port to another, covers persons and merchandise. It carries and adopts principles laid down in the dispatch of Earl Russell, to which Seward appropriately replies.

The following is from Lyons to Seward:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward:

SIR:—I have this morning read a note which you did me the honor to address to me yesterday, in answer to Earl Russell's dispatch of Nov. 29th, relative to the removal of Mason, Slidell, McFarland and Eustiss, from the British mail packet Trent.

I will without loss of time forward to Her Majesty's Government a copy of the important communication which you have made to me. I will also do myself the honor to confer with you personally on the arrangements to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to me in order that they may again be placed under the protection of the British flag.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) LYONS.

Heavy Cannonading—Trial of Guns.
GREENPORT, Dec. 28.—The heavy cannonading near Gardner's Bay, which was the subject of a telegram from Stonington, was caused by Gen. James and others, testing the James cannon.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Burnside's Expedition—Southern News—John G. Davis of Indiana on his way to Richmond.

FORT MONROE, Dec. 27.—Gen. Burnside is expected to arrive here to-morrow to consult with Gen. Wool and Com. Goldsborough, in relation to his contemplated movements.

Considerable excitement prevails at Yorktown in anticipation of an attack. All the sick were removed on the 21st by order of Gen. Magruder.

The publication of the Norfolk *Day Book* was suspended yesterday for want of paper.

A copy of to-day's issue was brought down by a flag of truce. The *Day-Book* says that Winans's steamer came into the roads on Wednesday, and was still there yesterday.

The Key Stone State was perhaps mistaken for the Winans. The *Day Book* learns that Gen. Scott had avowed in New York that he left England at the request of the English authorities, and that they were about to declare war against the United States.

A dispatch dated Nashville, 28th, says that Tom Crittenden, with 12,000 men, was within 40 miles of Hopkinsville, and would soon advance upon that place from three points. The Southern Rights citizens there are sending their families and stock to the South. A banking house, a branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, was taken possession of by the rebels on the 24th. Only $7000 in Kentucky bills were found.

John G. Davis, a member of the Federal Congress the 7th District of Indiana, arrived at Hopkinsville on his way to Richmond, but for what purpose is not stated. A force of not less than 60,000 men, the advance of General Buel's army have crossed Green river and is within five miles of Gen. Hindman's advance. Great preparation has been made or the defence of Bowling Green, and show a terrible conflict to be impending.

Washington News and Gossip.
NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondence says that Lord Lyons has sent in the British demand for the surrender of Mason and Slidell. Time was given to Secretary Seward to reply.

Minister Webb, at Brazil, represents sympathy in that country as, strong in favor of the Federal Government.

The *World's* special says Gen. Scott has sent a communication to Secretary Seward, but its contents is unknown. It is now settled beyond a doubt that in case a war between the United States and England, France will remain neutral, with a leaning towards England.

Both Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward received despatches per the Arago.

The Auditor of Massachusetts has presented a bill of $3,200,000 for expenses of sending troops forward, of which $1,300,000 will be paid now.

The *Times* dispatch states that Secretary Seward gave a dinner party on Friday evening, at which were present Lord Lyons and the House and Senate Committees on Foreign Relations.

Minister Corwin has made no treaty with Mexico, and the *Times* specially states that Gen. Miramon is now on his way from New York to Mexico to gather the fragments of the old Church party to co-operate with the Spanish invaders, to establish a Provisional Government, Gen. Miramon to be at the head, and subsequently to erect a Spanish monarchy.

The *Times'* special says that Lieut. Hurd, of the Second Maine regiment, who reported the escape of himself and Col. Corcoran, from Charleston, is believed to be a big humbug.

Congressman Ely brings a list of 2300 prisoners. He says there is no doubt of extended and deep Union feeling in Richmond, and if the national army were within ten miles of Richmond, our old flag would be hung out from hundreds of windows there; but at present there is a perfect reign of terror.

Revenue Cutter Ashore.
BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The revenue cutter Howell Cobb, from the lakes via Quebec for Boston, went ashore at Lane's Hole, Cape Ann, last night. Crew saved, but the vessel is a total loss.

The Black-Rebel Soldiers at Yorktown—The Enemy our Loyal Troops are Called to Meet.
[Fort Monroe cor. (25d) Indianapolis Journal.]

Yesterday morning Gen. Mansfield, with Drake De Kay, aide-de-camp, in command of seven companies of the New York German rifles, left Newport News on a reconnoissance. Just after passing Newmarket bridge, seven miles from camp, they detached one company as an advance, and soon after their advance was attacked by six hundred of the enemy's cavalry. The company formed to receive cavalry, but the cavalry advancing, deployed to the right and left, when within musket range, and unmasked by a body of seven hundred negro infantry, all armed with muskets, who opened a fire on our men, wounding two lieutenants, and two privates, and rushing forward, surrounded the company of Germans, who cut their way through, killing six of the negroes, and wounding several more. The main body, hearing the firing, advanced at a double quick in time to recover their wounded, and drive the enemy back, but did not succeed in taking any prisoners. The wounded men testify positively that they were shot by negroes, and not less than seven hundred were present, armed with muskets.

This is, indeed, a new feature in the war. We have heard of a regiment of negroes at Manassas, and another at Memphis, and still another at New Orleans, but did not believe it till it came so near home, and attacked our men. There is no mistake about it. The 20th German were actually attacked and fired on and wounded by negroes.

It is time this thing was understood, and if they fight us with negroes, why should not we fight them with negroes too?

We have disbelieved these reports too long, and now let us fight the devil with fire. The feeling is intense among the men. They want to know if they came here to fight negroes, and if they did they would like to know it. The wounded men swear they will kill any negro they see, so excited are they at the dastardly act. It remains to be seen how long the Government will hesitate, when they learn these facts. One of the Lieutenants was shot through the back of the neck, and is not expected to live.

Prince Napoleon's Friendly Offices on Behalf of this Country.
Mr. Thurlow Weed, who has good opportunities to know, writes from Paris, under date of the 6th inst., stating that—

A council of Ministers, presided over by the Emperor, was held yesterday at the Tuilleries, and I learn that the whole sitting was devoted to American affairs. The Emperor Napoleon, should the difficulty not otherwise be settled, would gladly act as Mediator between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. From him we will certainly receive friendly treatment; and, in any event, I am enabled to state, positively, that France will not follow the example of England, if that Power determines to recognize the Southern Confederacy. Prince Napoleon, who is the only man that has any influence with his Imperial cousin, is known to have urged upon the Emperor the maintenance of strict neutrality—at least until a fair chance occurs to take part in the struggle, when France will not be found on the side of the nation whose attitude cut short the late Italian war, who opposed the annexation of Savoy, and who bars the Rheinish frontier.

The Emperor and Court return to Paris, from Compiegne, on Sunday and fix their residence at the Tuileries, for the winter. The usual receptions will soon commence, and, at the first of them, Lieut. Gen. Scott will be presented to their Majesties. The veteran chief, accompanied by Mr. Dayton, to-day called upon Prince Napoleon, at the Palais Royal. Soon after the General's arrival in Paris, the Prince sent one of his aides-de-camp to present his compliments and congratulations.

The Danger of Canada—Great Interest at Stake.
[From the London American.]

So great is the tonnage of the American vessels on the lakes, that it is estimated that during the past twelve months they have transported both ways, up and down, no less than $600,000,000 worth of property—*a larger amount than the entire foreign commerce of the United States.* It does not require a very acute perception to discern the fact that so large a number of vessels could desolate the seven hundred miles of unprotected Canadian frontier. Not that we mean to infer that all of them would at once be employed in the Government service, but the best of them would undoubtedly be turned into armed vessels, to co-operate with the gun-boats and men-of warwhich the Government has in those waters. Within six weeks after a declaration of hostilities nearly every city and town along the Canada shore would be reduced to ashes. The winter which is at hand would to some extent interfere with the rapid fulfilment of such a plan of operations, but it must be remembered that several of the lake ports are open during the entire year, and also that the weather which seals up any of them would entirely prevent a British man-of-war from passing up the St. Lawrence. Not for the next five or six months could any succor reach Canada from this side, except by the long and tedious journey through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Not a vessel of war could touch the lakes before the latter end of May or the beginning of June.

The Evening *Journal*, Chicago, complains that we have done it injustice in classing it with the New York *Express* and *Herald*. We had no design to do it or any other journal injustice. We assure the *Journal* that we daily read its columns, and have frequently been at a loss to know what it meant, by its almost daily bitter attacks upon the *Tribune*, for as it now explains itself, we see no difference in the position of the *Tribune* and the *Journal*, except the *Tribune* is for using all contraband articles, whether powder, cannon, wagons, or *negroes*, and the *Journal* would use the cannon, powder, wagons, horses, &c., but to it, it would be criminal to use *negroes*. We go with the *Tribune*. We don't like the boatman's position, to row, with our face one way and go another.—*Princeton Republican.*

The test of Wiard's steel rifled cannon, at the Washington Arsenal on Tuesday, proved them to be the most accurate shooting guns ever tried there.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, December 29, 1861—11 P. M.

Col. Rankin's resignation of his command of British lancers is accepted.

General Scott will not at present come to Washington, perhaps not at all. His spine is no better, but his dropsy and lumbago are much relieved.

Accounts from Missouri are very encouraging. Unionists are returning to their homes; disunionists are quiescent or fleeing.

When the treaty was proposed by Sir Charles Wyck, the English minister to Mexico, it fell through in consequence of the refusal of the Mexican Congress to ratify its negotiations. That of Corwin, who was acting with Wyck, temporarily also fell through. He has, however, set on foot negotiations, and has submitted to Mexico a project of a treaty of the same purport with that before the Senate. The negotiations cannot now, however, be completed in season to prevent the allied fleet from commencing operations. Miramon, after an interview with the Spanish minister here last week, set out for Havana, whence he will go to Mexico to gather the remains of the church party, and establish a government, which Spain will acknowledge.

The committee on the conduct of the war are at work vigorously. They find great difficulty in discovering the causes of the Bull Run disaster, as to which regular and volunteer officers disagree radically.

Rosecrans and Leslie Coombs made speeches in response to serenades last night. The latter said that the Kentucky army would go forward. There would be no winter quarters for them. The former spoke modestly of Western Virginia.

Rosecrans and Schenck had a long interview with the President two days since.

Ely says that Faulkner told him that the Confederate were treated much better than Federal prisoners, and promised to urge an improvement on the authorities at Richmond.

One hundred dollars sent by Schuyler Colfax to friendless prisoners, were received by Ely and distributed. Clothing from the North had also reached them.

There is great wailing among the fifty naval officers retired by the new law. The young army officers urge the passage of a similar bill for land service. Commander Charles H. Davis, Dupont's fleet Captain, was promoted to a Captaincy after the Port Royal victory.

One reason for the adoption of the new recruiting regulations, was the largely increased expenditure of volunteer over regular recruiting hitherto. Several Governors have been here pleading for a return to the old system.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29, 11½ P. M.

The reports which have been circulated for a day or two, that gunboats from Cairo had ascended the Cumberland and bombarded and destroyed Clarksville, are thought to be false or exaggerated; but we learn on excellent authority that gunboats, on Sunday last, attacked and reduced a battery on the Cumberland commanding the approach to Henry, near the State line.

Green river bridge is fast approaching completion.

Strenuous efforts are being made for the advance of the main division, large numbers of army wagons arriving daily. An early forward movement is anticipated. The city, however, is full of officers off duty.

General Carter, commanding the East Tennessee brigade, reports all quiet. At Somerset, there is said to be from 1,500 to 2,000 contrabands of Kentucky rebels, in the different camps of the Union army, in private employment.

Large quantities of counterfeit gold coinage of New Orleans, 1861, is in circulation in the counties of this State, wherever rebels are in power.

Adjt. Gen. Finnel reports 28,970 Kentucky volunteers. All Kentucky regiments will be immediately mustered in.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, December 29—11 P. M.

A dispatch from Gen. Prentiss to General Halleck, confirms the report of the success at Mt. Zion, Boone county.

A rebel nest for communicating letters and information to Price, has been broken up at Moselle, on the Southwest Branch of the Pacific railroad.

Gen. Halleck has not replied to the protest of the assessed secesh, and the Provost Marshal General will institute summary process to collect their respective amounts. To-day has been marked by outrageous taunts of secessionists concerning the surrender of Mason and Slidell. It has been noticed generally.

FROM BALTIMORE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
BALTIMORE, Dec. 29, 10 P. M.

Mason and Slidell's surrender caused considerable excitement here and in Washington, but the feeling quickly subsided, and their release was generally approved. Secessionists are greatly disappointed, as it blasts their hopes of war with England.

It is understood that friendly relations will be observed hereafter between the two governments and France.

Late Intelligence from the South—The Forces of the Rebel General Evans menaced by a Federal Fleet—Battle Hourly Expected—Suicide of a Confederate Officer—The Steamer Gladiator Runs the Blockade with Arms and Clothing.

FORTRESS MONROE, (via Baltimore,) Dec. 28.—A flag of truce brought four passengers from Norfolk. The following is from Richmond papers. Intelligence from Bowling Green states that appearances do not indicate an engagement, although unforseen circumstances might precipitate a fight in a few days.

Dispatches received from Charleston state that a Federal fleet of twelve gunboats passed up to White Point, north of Edisto, and made demonstrations on Gen. Evans's forces. Reinforcements were sent to Evans, and a battle was expected. Demonstrations had also been made on other points. The North Carolina batteries disabled some gunboats on Tuesday last. Five Federal steamers anchored off Cole Island, and last night a battle was expected hourly.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 29.—It is reported here that the steamer Gladiator entered a confederate port with large quantities of arms, ammunition, etc.

The Richmond *Examiner* says a painful rumor was circulated, that a gentleman of that city holding a commission in the army of the Potomac had committed suicide.

Latest from Beaufort and Port Royal—Wreck and Capture of a Rebel Gunboat near Savannah.
NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Empire City has arrived from Beaufort and Port Royal, with dates to the 25th inst.

The 79th regiment made a reconnoisance fifteen miles from Beaufort, capturing several rebels. Our troops were still building entrenchments on Tybee Island, while Fort Pulaski kept up a continual fire on them without doing any damage.

A rebel gunboat came down the Warsaw channel from Savannah, to see if the way was clear for the English steamer Fingal to get out with her cargo of cotton. She was chased by one of our gunboats and was run ashore, her crew escaping to the woods, except two who were captured and put aboard the Wabash.

Surrender of Mason and Slidell—How the News was Received at Washington and Boston.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The settlement of the Trent affair affords much gratification among all classes, whatever their previous opinions, believing it has saved us from war with Great Britain, and possibly with France. Secretary Seward's dispatches are considered of the highest statesmanlike ability.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The surrender of Mason and Slidell creates little or no surprise, having been generally anticipated and considered the most direct means of avoiding foreign war.

Federal Victory at Mount Zion, Mo.—More Train Burning on the North Missouri Railroad.
PALMYRA, Mo., Dec. 29.—Yesterday, Gen. Prentiss with four hundred and fifty troops, encountered and dispersed a body of rebels nine hundred strong, under Col. Dorsey, at Mount Zion, Boone county, killing and wounding one hundred and fifty of them, and capturing 35 prisoners, 95 horses and 105 guns. Our loss was only 3 killed and 11 wounded.

The rebels burned another train on the North Missouri Railroad on Saturday, and say they intend to destroy all the cars on the road, and prevent the road being used during the winter.

Stone Fleet Sunk at Charleston.
On another page will be found an interesting account of the sinking of sixteen vessels at the main entrance of the Charleston harbor. The old whalers loaded with blocks of granite were sunk checker-wise across the channel, rendering entrance or exit impossible. The rebels blew up the light-house to prevent the undertaking but it proved to be a useless destruction. These obstructions will effectually blockade the main ship channel, but there are several other channels that lead into Charleston harbor, besides the one just closed. One of these is known as *Maffit's Channel*, which skirts close along Sullivan's Island. The approach to the coast is easy enough, and the shoaling gradual. The ship channel just blocked up is 11½ miles from Charleston, while that of Maffit is only seven. The depth of water in this channel ranges from eleven feet at low water to over *sixteen* at high water, and can thus furnish passage to vessels of very heavy draught. To increase still further its depth and facility, the State authorities have for years employed a dredge-steamer, of great power, worked by suction, in removing the sand and mud from its bed. It can now probably give safe passage to any vessel afloat. In this channel no hulk of the stone fleet has been sunk. But it can be easily blockaded.

There are also several other channels leading into Charleston harbor, in which no part of the great stone fleet has been sunk. There is the *North Channel*, the depth of water in which ranges from ten feet at low water tide to fifteen feet at high tide. This is still open to rebel ships, if they only could get past our blockading bull-dog which watches it. Besides this, there are the *Swash* and *Overall* Channels for vessels of lighter draught; but the brace of two blockaders detailed to watch the two channels will also effectually guard them. Light draught crafts have undoubtedly also been plying until very lately, if not now, along the inland water-way, leading from Charleston in a southwesterly direction, notwithstanding our force at Port Royal Island.

The stone fleet will thus not absolutely seal up Charleston, nor will it destroy all possibility of future commercial intercourse with the outside world. It will only render the blockade practically impervious.

Resignation of Col. Rankin.
RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT,
December 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press:

I am very sorry indeed to inform you that, in view of the unfortunate complications which have so suddenly arisen between England and the United States, caused by events about which it would be out of place for me here to express an opinion, I feel constrained from a sense of duty, not only as a British subject but as a member of the Canadian Parliament, to withdraw from the service of the United States and return to Canada, my native land, determined to share the fate of my countrymen, whatever their destiny may be.

You are aware that, when I proffered my services to the President, I did so *in the spirit of a friendly neighbor, not as a dissatisfied or discontented* subject of her Britannic Majesty, and, although I could have devoted myself to the cause of the legitimate government of this nation, in their efforts to suppress the Southern rebellion, with a zeal and earnestness not inferior to that of any citizen of the Republic, under no circumstances could I be induced to occupy an attitude of hostility to my own country.

No one could contemplate the probability of a rupture between two countries having so many interests in common, with more profound regret than I do. Still, every honorable mind will appreciate the motives which prompt me to pursue the course I have adopted, and, if war must come, I trust it will be conducted in a spirit becoming the enlightenment of the age, and that we, who are still neighbors, and have so long been friends, may be found at all times anxious to mitigate its austerities.

ARTHUR RANKIN.

Advance of Federal Troops into Eastern Kentucky—A Battle Imminent.
[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 28th.]

Since General Nelson left Eastern Kentucky and left that part of the State unprotected, the depredations of rebel marauders upon the property of Union citizens, have been carried on to such a fearful extent, and the lives of loyal citizens threatened, that a number of citizens have become refugees, and are now fleeing northward for protection. Gen. Humphrey Marshall, at the head of 6,500 troops, has arrived at Prestonburg, and is fortifying the town against any attack. It is reported that Marshall will remain at his present standpoint, and after throwing up redoubts and placing thereon batteries, will then march toward Maysville and the Ohio river. He expects reinforcements to the number of ten thousand men immediately, which will swell his command to nearly seventeen thousand troops. Gen. Buell has ordered Colonel Garfield, of the 42d Kentucky, to take command of the brigade now at George Creek and distributed along Big Sandy river to Louisa, constituting five full regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, and move the brigade forward to meet Marshall, with all possible dispatch. Colonel Garfield telegraphed yesterday for transportation, supplies, etc., all of which were sent to him last evening. He will advance on Sunday or Monday, and as his force is nearly equal to Marshall's the probabilities are favorable for an immediate battle between these two armies. It is declared that Marshall will not retreat, but being in good condition for a fight, will not yield until after a desperate struggle and a defeat. Stirring news from Eastern Kentucky may be expected during the coming week.

Gen. Viele's Expedition Abandoned on Account of Disagreement between General Sherman and Com. Dupont.
The U. S. steam transport Marion arrived at New York on the 25th, having left Port Royal on the 21st. The expedition for Gen. Viele's Brigade has been abandoned, at least for the present, resulting, it is reported, from want of harmony and agreement between General Sherman and Com. Dupont relative to the plan of action.

PROPER CANDIDATES FOR FORT WARREN. The Milwaukee *News* tells of another army gouge:

We have been told that, in one of the military camps in this State, rations are furnished the soldiers at a charge of thirty cents each. These rations cost at the present time not over twelve cents, and thus upon a full regiment, at thirty cents, a profit is made to the contractor of $1400 or $1500 per week. In the case alluded to it is asserted that there were bids at a much lower rate, but they were excluded by one of the State officers! The average amount paid for rations is about fifteen cents.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.
—The Indianapolis *Journal* of Friday says that of the 16,000 Enfield rifles ordered for the State of Indiana, in England, by Mr. Owen, 12,500 have been delivered, and the balance, 3,500, were about to be shipped when Her Majesty's Government put on the embargo. The *Journal* says that Gov. Morton has endeavored to supply this deficiency by procuring Springfield rifles to the same amount.

Gov. Morton has arrived home from Washington, and it is announced, as one result of his mission, that the General Government will take possession of the arsenal at Indianapolis, and use it for the manufacture of ammunition for the Western Army during the war. This virtually, says the *Journal*, establishes the arsenal at Indianapolis as a permanent Government institution.

—Four companies of the Mulligan regiment (Col. McDermott,) were mustered in at Monroe, Michigan, last Tuesday, and the remaining six companies will be ready to muster in by another week.

—The Niles (Mich.) *Enquirer* says: "The statement that the Governor has given his consent to the raising of a battery to be attached to the Twelfth Michigan infantry is not true. At least the Colonel has no such information."

—The Detroit *Free Press* mentions something we had never heard before, viz:—that the Second Michigan regiment has been promoted in a body to the regular army, and is now the "Twenty-first Regiment U. S. A." This, we believe, is the first promotion of the kind that has occurred during the war, and is a high and deserved honor.

—Henry K. Viele, of Buffalo, brother of Gen. Viele at Port Royal, has been commissioned as Colonel of one of the New York regiments being raised.

—The Michigan State Military Board have appointed Col. Thomson, Gen. Robertson and Col. Pittman, to revise the whole State milita-

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—
ORDER YOUR
INVITATIONS, BALL TICKETS, PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, NOTICES, CARDS, LABELS, and BILL HEADS, BILL HEADS, BILL HEADS, BILL HEADS, BILL HEADS, BILL HEADS,
At Tribune Printing Office,
51 CLARK STREET.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 69 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

WANTED—Board for a small family in a strictly private family. Terms must be moderate. Address "W. J. B.," Tribune Office, Chicago.

WANTED—To buy 2,000 Deer Skins, ... for which the highest market price will be paid. Address Post Office Drawer 3663.

WANTED—To purchase a good second-hand three spring Wagon, and a single Harness, for cash. Please address "G. D." Tribune Office, and stating price, or leave word at 36 Hubbard street.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Desirable real estate to Exchange. I will accept one-third in cash for Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes and Clothing. A rare chance for one having the goods to sell. Also, desirable centrally located city dwelling and lot to sell cheap for part cash and part on time. Also, unimproved Illinois Lands to exchange for miscellaneous merchandise. Apply to D. STORER, No. 3 South Clark street, or Post Office Box 3632, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Exchange, good business lots, or a first class Brick or Stone Store in a thriving village in Wisconsin, for a House and lot in Chicago. For particulars address Box 3661, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A pair of Horses.—Any one having a pair of small Carriage Horses or Ponies to sell cheap can find a purchaser by addressing Box 3856, stating price, age, color, &c.

TAKE NOTICE.—Oscar F. Wilkinson left home, wife and three childrens at College Corner, September 25th, 1861, and told his wife he would be back that night, and he has not returned yet. He is a Blacksmith by trade, heavy weight, light complexioned, aged thirty-six years a small scar on the right side of his upper lip, and a piece of one of his front teeth broke off. He has been talking of running on the cars for a Fireman or Breakesman. Now if you know of such a man, please address PHEBE H. WILKINSON, College Corner, Ohio.

BOARDING.—Young men that wish to economize in board by two or four persons occupying a room together will find good accommodations at 267 Washington street, with fire and gas. Terms moderate. An Eastern family.

BOARDING.—A pleasant back parlor with board, can be obtained by applying soon at 286 Wabash avenue. Also, a few day boarders desired.

$100 A MONTH.—Business light and honorable, and can be engaged in by either gentlemen or ladies. For particulars and sample inclose two red stamps to H. L. JONES & CO., Niles, Mich.

LOST—On Lake, State or Clark streets, a Bracelet of Gold and Mohair. Any person having found the above who will return it to the Tribune Office, shall be suitably rewarded.

LOST.—Ladies Gold Watch lost last evening about six o'clock, on Lake, Dearborn or State streets. Said Watch had a white face and letters on the back. The finder will be suitably rewarded in returning the same to EDWARD ELY, No. 9 Tremont Block.

LOST—On Friday night, on Carpenter street, in going from Indiana to Randolph street, a MINK FUR TIPPET. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder if returned to No. 212 North Carpenter street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Board of Supervisors of Cook County, State of Illinois, at the March Term for a Division of the Town of Worth into two separate Townships by dividing it through the centre or range line, or otherwise, by taking section 31, Town 37, Range 14, and leave it attached to Town 37, Range 13, or other way, which will best suit the inhabitants of Blue Island. Also, to attach that part of the Town of Lake which lies east of the Town of Worth and attach it to Town 37, Range 14 east.
L. M. OSTERHOUDT, G. VAN DESYDS, and others.
Worth, Dec. 26th, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Linder, Andrick & Ballard is, after this date, dissolved.
Chicago, Dec. 14th, 1861. U. F. LINDER. H. C. BALLARD.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen with their wives, or a few single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, containing gas and closet, with board, in a private family where there are no other boarders, by applying at No. 187 West Washington street.

1000 BBLS. NEW YORK Refined Sugar
Just received and for sale by E. HEMPSTEAD, 71 South Water street.

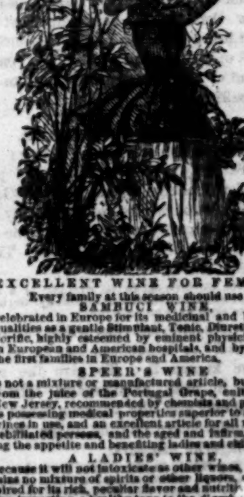
A BARGAIN.—$5,000 worth of good Merchandise for sale for part cash and part real estate. A part of a wholesale stock. Must be sold immediately. Address Post Office Box 733.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF ENTERING into an agreement for supplying Produce of the following kinds, viz:—Butter of prime quality, Hams, Eggs, Poultry, Flour, Grain, &c., may direct HOWARD J. POTTS & CO., 2419 Cherry street, Philadelphia, Penn.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.—The Mercantile Association will hold a meeting at their rooms on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30th, at 7½ o'clock, to elect Auditors and take such action as is deemed expedient in reference to the hostility manifested towards this country by the managers of the Great Western Railroad in Canada.
MERRIL LADD, Secretary.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.
PEW RENTING,
On Monday Morning, Dec. 30th, from 9 to 11 o'clock.
The Treasurer or Warden of St. James' Church will be in the Church to Rent Pews for the year commencing January 1st, 1862.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE,
PURE AND FOUR YEARS OLD,
OF CHOICE OPORTO GRAPE,
FOR PHYSICIAN'S USE,
For Females, Weakly Persons and Invalids.
SAMBUCUS TREE OF PORTUGAL.
The great Remedy for Kidney Affections, Rheumatism and all Chronic Complaints.



EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.
Every family at this season should use the SAMBUCI WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities as a gentle Stimulant, Tonic, Diuretic and Sudorific, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.
SPEER'S WINE is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is pure from the juice of the Portugal Grape, cultivated in New Jersey, recommended by chemists and physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other wines in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite and benefiting ladies and children.
A LADIES' WINE, because it will not intoxicate as other wines, as it contains no mixture of spirits or other liquors, and is admired for its rich, peculiar flavor and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs and a blooming, soft and healthy skin and complexion.
WE REFER TO a few well known gentlemen and physicians, who have tried the wine:
Gen. Winfield Scott, U.S.A. — Drs. Darcy and Nicholl, Newark, N.J.
Gov. Morgan, N. Y. State. — Dr. Ward, Newark, N.J.
Dr. J. R. Chilton, New York City. — Dr. Parish, Philadelphia.
Dr. Parker, New Y. City. — Dr. Davis, Chicago, Ill.
And many others, too numerous to publish.
None genuine unless the signature of "ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.," is over the cork of each bottle.
MAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.
For sale by first-class druggists generally.
A SPEER, Proprietor, Vineyard, Passaic, N. J., Office, No. 208 Broadway, New York.
JOHN LA FOY, Paris, Agent for France and Germany.

'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange;
Yet no more strange than true,
Those who burn cheap Carbon Oils
Must be blown in tew, Whew!
POKE SHAKE.

The Poet writing the above died as soon as it was executed. Prior to that he had counselled his friends to purchase the
PURE KEROSENE OIL
AT NOBLE'S
LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM
175 Lake Street.

SKATE EMPORIUM.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES.
CHILDRENS' SKATES, and Skates of every description, for the Holidays. GEO. T. ABBEY, 182 Lake street.

EXCHANGE ON EUROPE.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe, bought and sold.
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 13 Lasalle street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:
One Square, (9 lines agate) one insertion....$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (3t $1)....25
One Square, two weeks, (6w $7.00)....3.00
One Square, one month, (3m $9.00)....5.00
One Square, three months, (4m $15.00)....12.00
One Square, six months, (9m $25.00)....20.00
One Square, one year....30.00
Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
All changes charged thirty cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month.
26.00 per Square for one year.

New Advertisements.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS AND OTHERS.—The celebrated new city SUGAR CURED HAMS, Warranted, forwarded to any part of the town or country at the following prices:—Hams 9½ cents; Shoulders 5 cents; Bacon, 6 cents. JAMES MAGNER, 167 Dearborn street. Address Box 2719. Established in 1856.

500!!!
"Washington Mills"
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT,
AS CHEAP AS EVER,
JUST RECEIVED AT
STRYKER & CO'S,
141 LAKE STREET.

INTERESTING TO GROCERS, HOTEL PROPRIETORS, AND ALL OTHERS.
We are constantly getting out large quantities of
NEW HAMS,
Of choice curing, for FAMILY USE. Also,
Fine Bacon, Shoulders, Lard, Pork, etc., etc.
Choice Lard put up for families in packages of any size!
CALL AND EXAMINE.
Our Prices Cannot Fail to Suit.
LELAND & MIXER,
Packing House and Store foot of South Water street, opp. Mich. Central Freight House.

Illinois Central Railroad Company
Land Department, Chicago, November, 1861.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
GIVES NOTICE,

THAT IT WILL receive, during the present WINTER MONTHS at any of the Stations upon its line,
CORN
In Payment for its lands, and will allow upon the notes of parties owing the Company for lands, for Yellow or Mixed Corn, of sound, merchantable quality,
EIGHTEEN CENTS FOR SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS OF CORN IN THE EAR—the Corn to be delivered on the Car, and to be weighed at the COMPANY'S GROUNDS near Chicago.
J. M. REDMOND, Acting Commissioner.

3,000,000 Bushels CORN TO SHELL.—The subscriber proposes to
JOB OUT THE SHELLING
Of the above quantity to one or more parties. The Shelling to commence during last half of April next. For particulars inquire of J. W. TUTTLE, Foot of State street.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON,
Without Re-Building.
LITTLEFIELD'S
BASE BURNING STOVES,
RAILWAY COAL BURNER,
Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater,
AND THE NEW STOVE
MORNING GLORY.
VAN SHAACK,
No. 47....STATE STREET....No. 47
Has the sale of these popular Stoves.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We shall sell our stock of
BONNETS, CLOAKS,
—AND—
CHILDRENS' HATS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
In order to run of the stock. Persons in want of the above cannot fail to be suited by calling at
41 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois,
Formerly S. J. Hueston and Shaw.

THAT LONG PIPE
STILL CONTINUES TO POUR FORTH
CARBON & KEROSENE OILS
IN ABUNDANCE.
And the mill is still running which grinds out
LAMPS, LAMPS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY
AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM
No. 175 Lake Street.

THE GREAT TONIC AND INVIGORATOR.
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
Is used with success in cases of Dyspepsia, Impaired and Imperfect Digestion, Liver Complaints, Nervous Affections, and in all cases of General Debility, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the system. Sold in pint bottles, $1.00. Observe particularly that the name of SMITH & DWYER accompanies each bottle. Depot 95 Lake street, Chicago.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool ... also grant Through Bills of Lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 11 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

For Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE,
BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
AND
Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers,
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec.
Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to
JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 11 Lake-st., Chicago.
WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The
LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built iron Steamships,
CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS.
Rates of passage as low as by any other line. ...
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe at 1 ...

The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1861.

THE SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

Our readers have already been prepared for what the telegraph announces has taken place, that Mason and Slidell have been given up. No other result could have been inferred from the tenor of dispatches from Washington for some days past, and it is certain that such finality has been reached. Our dispatches of Saturday afternoon give a full abstract of the correspondence that has passed between the two Governments, and the main features of Secretary Seward's letter are presented, in which the act of Commodore Wilkes is formally disavowed. It is pronounced an error for which England has a right to demand reparation and apology, the same as our own Government would insist on, under similar circumstances. In this decision as to the rights of neutrals and friendly powers, Mr. Seward says he is guided by time honored principles that constitute a large portion of the distinctive policy of the United States, and which he slyly hints have *not* British authority and precedent in their support. In this frank disavowal of the act of the naval officer the letter of Mr. Seward says:

I had hardly fallen into this line of argument, when I discovered that I was really defending and maintaining not exclusively British interests in the old honored and cherished American cause, not upon British authorities but upon principles that constitute a large portion of the distinctive policy by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and thus become a considerable power and won the respect and confidence of many nations. These principles were laid down for us by James Madison in 1804, when Secretary of State under Jefferson, in his instructions to James Monroe, our then Minister to England. Mr. Seward says, after quoting these instructions, "If I decide this case in favor of my own Government, I must disavow its most cherished principles, release and reverse and forever abandon its essential policy. The country cannot afford the sacrifice. If I maintain that principle and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen therefore, that this Government cannot deny the justice of the claim presented. We are asked to do to the British nation what we always insisted all nations ought to do to us. In coming to my conclusion, I have not forgotten that if the safety of this Union required the detention of the prisoners, it would be done.

In short, it will be evident that Mason and Slidell were seized by an old established British policy, and are now released on the far better one for which the United States has contended for fifty years. As between the abandonment of the doctrine and the surrender of the prisoners, the nation at large will have no question.

In taking the rebel ambassadors from the Trent, Commodore Wilkes acted precisely as a British commander would have done. In giving them up, our Government, or our doctrine of inviolability of neutrals, does to England just what it would demand that England should do in similar circumstances.

This concession to the rights of neutrals, our nation has always been as prompt to maintain as England, on the contrary, has been persistent in invading. If, by this surrender, Great Britain is pledged to the principle, her own concession is no slight one, and is made the more prominent and memorable by the extraordinary notoriety given to this case.

And further, though the above constitutes a sufficient reason for the surrender, it is not dishonorable in our nation to maintain the position of unwillingness for a war with England, and of even more reluctance for a war in which the sentiment of European Governments is divided. It is no humiliation to confess that we are quite too busy at home to undertake an unnecessary war with a foreign nation. Our intentions as regards England are pacific. If there is to be a war, it must be plainly of her own seeking, and when it comes on that basis we shall be ready to meet it. If England is really hostile she will not lack of opportunities for showing it, and the Government at Washington will have taken a wise course in throwing upon her the onus of picking a quarrel. Events will speedily decide as to the wisdom of the decision.

THE NEW NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The telegraph yesterday gave us a brief, but it is presumed comprehensive, synopsis of the bill to establish a National currency prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means, and to be introduced into the House in a week or two. In its provisions it is totally unlike the old bank of the United States, and hence not so liable to become a political machine, dangerous to the stability and the integrity of the Government. The principal, and so far as we can see, the only benefit the Government hopes to derive from the scheme, if carried into successful operation, is the large demand it will create for National securities. If the details of the bill are so framed as to inspire general confidence, such will unquestionably be the result. The safety of the issues under the law, and the permanent advantage to be derived from it, if any, will depend very much upon the ability and the degree of honesty with which the law is administered. The Bank Comptroller at Washington, should be a man of the most consummate financial ability, and one who would value his integrity above all earthly considerations. Under the management of a man destitute of these qualifications the nation would, in a very few years, have a "stump-tail" catastrophe, to which our Illinois affair last spring would not bear the slightest comparison.

It may be that several important particulars were omitted in the telegraphic synopsis; but the bill plainly should have provisions that will guard the following points: A maximum of capital should be fixed; there should be central redemptions by States or districts, and if the bill can be so framed as to be really a success, and make the circulation of the country uniform, a tax must be laid on the bills of other banks, light at first, but increasing periodically, till ordinary "bank-rags" are taxed out of existence.

At present we are not prepared to give an opinion as to what the maximum of capital should be; but in order to command the confidence of capitalists some limit should be fixed. If we are to have an indefinite amount of paper money issued, capitalists cannot know how much expansion there is to be, and men of real money will hardly venture to invest in a banking system of limitless issues. If we mistake not the entire paper circulation of the country is, or was, about two hundred millions of dollars. The war expenses of the Government may possibly enable the country to bear service as much; but this is so important a matter that Congress should not decide it without the greatest care and the fullest discussion of the subject in all its bearings. An over issue of paper will simply give fictitious values to the entire real and personal property of the nation to be followed at no distant day by financial ruin and disaster.

Although it would appear from the synopsis that the bills of the banks adopting the system, are to be everywhere receivable for public dues, both experience and sound financial principles require that stringent provisions for central redemptions should be included in the bill, at say from a quarter to a half per cent premium. The banks of New England should redeem in Boston, New York in New York city, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Maryland and Delaware at Baltimore; and generally at the capital or chief commercial city of each State; or several States, if not too large, as New England for instance, in their leading financial centre. The capital should be apportioned properly among the States or districts, and the banks should be located in cities of not less than five or six thousand inhabitants. The people of Illinois have had experience enough with banks located in swamps and nameless places to warn the Nation against a repetition of so blighting a blunder.

Without such a tax upon the bills of other banks as will gradually and surely drive them out of circulation, there would be an "irrepressible conflict" between them and the Government "pets," that would be neither healthy nor profitable, either to the banks or people. If we are to have a national currency let it be a reality; one that the people will approve, simple and safe, and one with whose face they can become so familiar that altered bills and counterfeiting will be next to impossible.

Congress, by inaugurating the proposed system, will assume a very grave responsibility, and every possible safeguard should be thrown around it that their united wisdom and the history and the experience of the world can furnish. It is wonderful how small a defect will destroy the safety and the efficiency of any banking law. Knaves and sharpers will take advantage of it to swindle the people without mercy. With us, "confidence" in any banking system "is a plant of slow growth," and until we get a copy of the bill and have time carefully to examine all its provisions, we cannot indorse it. It will be well for our readers as far as possible to adopt the same policy.

OUR WINTER CAMPS.

Our troops are now in winter quarters, and a cessation of active operations has been enforced by the rigor of the season. And now has commenced the most trying period through which any army can be called to pass. We would we could believe our soldiers were better prepared for it. It is a question whether the pretence that no winter quarters would be needed has had happy results either upon the spirits or physical condition of the men. The promise that they were to pass Christmas at Memphis, and attend New Years balls at New Orleans had better never been made, if it was most sure to be broken. If it was not the policy of the war to be aggressive and push the rebellion home to its hotbeds, and use all the means and advantages of honorable warfare to the end of crushing treason, we unhesitatingly express our conviction that to educate contrary expectations in the minds of the people and the army, has been to store up the evils of disappointment, and give for the entering upon winter bivouac, a condition of mind which is an unfortunate preface to the winter.

Weeks ago intelligent surgeons attested that the hospital lists had many cases of what is known as *nostalgia*, homesickness, the patient really ill from ennui. A call to arms, a prospect of a battle would banish all these cases at once, a sure remedy, but they are none the less serious when month after month rolls away without the spur, no medicine can give. If these were really serious evils affecting the health of the army of the Potomac in November, what increase must they have known in all our camps from the actual setting in of winter. But these are among the inevitable ills of camp life. There are others that better preparation could have guarded against.

There are dangers worse than a defeat on a hardly contested field, that impend over our winter cantonments, and the utmost exertion of the Government and of officers in charge of regiments and posts must be exerted to avert them. A vigilant care of the condition of troops will alone save the ranks from frightful decimation. The evils of exposure from insufficient protection against cold, of lack of care in ventilation and cleanliness, will tell fearfully upon regiments made up of men tenderly brought up in ceiled houses. Many of our army surgeons and men are unfit for their positions, and this is the season that will try them. Very many of our regimental officers are unworthy of the grave responsibility of care of troops, and this winter will find it out.

Almost daily reports reach us of evils that will produce most calamitous results, unless checked. In one Iowa regiment in a camp in Western Missouri, last week, there were two hundred men on the sick list, and neither surgeon nor assistant surgeon with the regiment. Many of the regiments will enter upon the winter with heavy lists of sick from the uncalled for and iniquitous recklessness of their officers who exposed them to horrible and aimless forced marches such as the campaigns in Missouri and Kentucky have seen, of which hundreds of lives will pay the penalty.

It is not a pleasant task to write these words, but they must be impressed upon our public and the Government. It was well enough to assure us that we were to have no more Bull Runs, but out of the neglect of our troops will grow a worse evil than any defeat could bring. The Sanitary Commission are working well, and the public should aid them liberally, but Government should not leave to them so large a field of labor. There are many things omitted from the army regulation that should be recognized as of first necessity. The most trying period of the war is upon us. It would be easier to face a battery, and an ambuscade, than to go through what we feel is in store for some of our camps, and the mortality bills before spring opens will prove its truth.

While we write this, a mournful cortege is passing our office, with muffled drums and arms reversed, bearing to the last resting place the remains of a gallant officer who, a few weeks since, rode proudly at the head of his regiment through these streets. A short time since he rejoined his regiment in Missouri, to find them weakened and worn out by the fearful march from Warsaw. He has fallen a victim to his labors in their behalf. Let it be felt all through the loyal States, and by the Government, that the care of our troops is just now the first and most important duty, that it has been too much neglected, and that only increased and diligent employment of proper means will avail to avert appalling results.

AN UNJUST CHARGE.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* of Saturday makes an unjust and purely malicious charge against Adjutant-General Fuller, who recently visited this city in his official capacity, to consolidate the skeleton regiments at Camp Douglas. The assertion that he

put the Government to the expense of a special train, which remained over at Chicago during the six or eight days he was here,"

is purely false, and the writer, who signs himself "A Republican Tax-Payer," must have known it. To give the refutation in most unmistakable terms, we need only give the telegram received on Saturday afternoon from Judge Fuller, at Springfield. He says:

"The charge in the *Times*, yesterday, against "me, about special trains, is an unqualified false-"hood. I neither rode in or saw a special train "during my absence."

One Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars Gone.

It is stated that Alexander Cummings has withdrawn from the New York *World*, and contemplates making a trip to Europe to recuperate his health, by travel on the continent. The Investigating Committee state in their report, that in addition to the loose, irregular, if not fraudulent manner in which this worthy disbursed public money during the time he was acting in the capacity of Quarter Master, that they have traced one hundred and forty thousand dollars of Uncle Sam's coin into his hands, but have been unable to trace it out. They cannot find what he has done with it. No vouchers were presented. No account was given by him of what he had done with the money. He is now off for Europe. People will have their suspicions excited, and some will be so uncharitable as to believe that he has filched the $140,000, and is now going to Europe to enjoy his ill-gotten plunder.

Annexing Maine to Canada.

It is known that the British Government has long coveted the possession of Portland with its deep and capacious harbor, on account of the St. Lawrence River being closed by ice in winter. Access to the Canadas from the sea is cut off for several months of each year, and possession of the State of Maine with portions of New Hampshire and Vermont would add greatly to the value and accessibility of her North American possessions. But in the event of a war with this country, commenced for the purpose of acquiring that territory, the chances would be as ten to one that Canada would be annexed to the United States, rather than any portion of New England would be annexed to Canada. John Bull's boasted money would avail him but little in a war waged with that object in view.

RESIGNED.—Among the resignations of officers in Western regiments is that of Captain Freeman, of Company K, 8th Ill. Cavalry—Col. Farnsworth's regiment.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

History of the Expedition to the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

United States soldiers compelled to Flog and Return Fugitive Slaves—Other Achievements of Brig. Gen. Lockwood—How the Rebels did not lay down their Arms—How they did not take the Oath of Allegiance—Gen. Lockwood's speech at Drummondtown—Mutiny among our Soldiers—Financial Curiosities Found—The Alleged Progress of the Union Cause—Mr. Seward's Instructions to Mr. Adams on the Slavery Question.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1861.

I have learned some additional facts concerning the late expedition to Accomac and Northampton counties, on the eastern shore of Virginia, which go far to illustrate the character of the rebellion, and the means necessary to put it down, as well as to expose the insane policy hitherto employed. The officers and soldiers with whom I have conversed, forming a part of the expedition to the eastern shore, commanded by Brig. Gen. Lockwood, concur in saying that if Congress should institute an inquiry as to how many "arms were laid down" by the rebels in Northampton, *and what disposition had been made of them*, it would be learned that not a musket had been delivered up, not a loyal white man had been found, and not a single thing had been brought back as a trophy of the expedition, except a few cannon which the frightened rebels buried in the woods, and *which the slaves pointed out to our officers*. So much for Gen. Dix's proclamation and the President's premature proclamation upon it. If the inquiry should be pursued a little farther, it would be found that Gen. Lockwood devoted himself chiefly to *catching*, FLOGGING and returning runaway negroes! The ignoble task of pursuing these poor wretches, the only loyal persons in the country, and giving them forty lashes apiece, prior to returning them to their rebel masters, was put upon our unwilling soldiers. Do bayonets think? I tell the fathers and brothers of the 4th Wisconsin and 6th Michigan regiments, that the blood of those brave boys never boiled half so fiercely against Jeff. Davis as it did against their own pro-slavery commander. Returning from Pungoteague, the principal port on that side of the Chesapeake, the Wisconsin and Michigan regiments were delayed a long time for want of transportation. The New York 5th had been taken back to Baltimore before the others, and, as it appeared, had carried away half a dozen "contrabands." While our soldiers were waiting in vain for a boat to carry them away from the abomination of desolation which they found on the peninsula, down came a small steamer from Baltimore with the half dozen "contrabands," securely manacled, to be handed over to their masters, who were, and still are, as bloated and blind with venom against their benefactors as so many adders in dog-days. The officers at Pungoteague impressed this steamer into the service of carrying their regiments back—otherwise they might have remained there till this time. There was plenty of "transportation" to be had for these six loyal blacks, but an awful scarcity of boats to carry our soldiers to Baltimore over the same route.

A brief history of this expedition, so fraught with advantage to the Union cause, may not prove uninteresting. It consisted of the 4th Wisconsin, one-half of the 6th Michigan, one-half of the 5th New York, one-half of the 21st Indiana, the 2d Delaware and Purnell's Maryland Legion. The entire force was 4,200 strong, but it was commonly remarked in Baltimore that the Maryland and Delaware troops were sent down rather to conciliate than to conquer, and that thus the expedition was only 2,500 strong for fighting purposes. The whole were commanded by Brigadier General Lockwood, of Delaware, a West Pointer, and for many years an instructor in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Arrived in Accomac county, the expedition had very little difficulty in frowning down all signs of rebellion. Accomac has only a sparse slave population, and it gave 600 votes against the secession ordinance. In Northampton, however, there was a rebel organization of 3,500 men, with ten pieces of artillery. A good many years ago the people of the eastern shore had declared war against the New York oystermen, and these cannon were procured for that sanguinary emergency. They were tolerably well supplied with ammunition by reason of the same accident. When our soldiers arrived at the border of Northampton county they learned that all the bridges had been destroyed, the piers at the various landings burned, the water let out of the dams, the country flooded, and the only road on which an army could move, obstructed with fallen timber and covered with fortifications ten miles apart, on which the cannon were mounted. But as our forces moved down towards the first of these forts, rumor flew ahead of them and magnified their numbers to fully 15,000 men! The garrison in fort No. 1 incontinently fled without firing a shot, carrying their cannon with them, which they buried in the woods. News of the abandonment of fort No. 1 flew like wildfire through all the others, and they were successively deserted by their vaunting defenders. When our troops marched down the peninsula they found them empty, swept and garnished. Slaves began to come into the camp, telling our officers where the rebel cannon were secreted, and Gen. Lockwood began to flog them and send them back to their rebel masters. Our boys captured all the rebel cavalry horses, and Gen. Lockwood made them give them back, with one or two exceptions where there were no claimants—the owners having escaped across the bay and joined Beauregard's army. Some of the officers proposed to make those who received back their horses take the oath of allegiance, but this they stubbornly refused to do, and Gen. Lockwood gave up the horses without insisting on the oath. Arrived at Drummondtown-General Lockwood made a speech to the inhabitants, saying that he was an owner of slaves, as was his father before him; that he had come among them (the rebels) to protect them in all their "rights;" that if their negroes ran away he would catch them and return them, and he would recommend whipping for the first offence and *shooting* for the second. As soon as the tenor of this speech became known in our camps, a mutiny broke out, which was only quieted by the strenuous efforts of the regimental officers, and notwithstanding their exertions to pacify the excited and indignant soldiers, Gen. Lockwood was insulted by groans and hisses the next time he was seen in the camp of the 6th Michigan. Meanwhile the rebels had hidden their arms and returned home, to look after negroes. Having got their fugacious property, they commenced with one accord to sneer at the expedition and the Government which set it on foot, and to insinuate to the soldiers that they were being made pack-horses, and food for powder, to no earthly purpose; that they, and their rulers and generals, were a laughing-stock to sensible men the world over, for their poltroon attempt to carry the spirit of peace into war. So general and so unceasing was this taunt, and so obviously *just*, that our soldiers would have given them a few illustrations of real war, if they had not been kept under rigid peace discipline by their commander. Still, one or two good results were obtained by the expedition. It was to all intents and purposes a piece of arrant tomfoolery, but it converted all the soldiers into practical and fanatical Abolitionists, and it furnished an asylum for Brigadier General Lockwood. This mighty warrior remains in Northampton, with his Maryland and Delaware recruits, governing the province as a sort of viceroy, catching negroes, and probably rebuilding the ruined bridges, roads, dams and piers at Government expense. I do not assert that he is actually doing this last kindness to the rebels; he was merely *talking about it* when our soldiers captured the fugitive-slave steamer and bade adieu to the "loyal" county of Northampton, on the eastern shore of Virginia.

Our D. F.'s (doctors of finance) in both houses of Congress might learn a lesson from the people of Accomac and Northampton counties. When our troops went there they found an enormous flood of paper currency, consisting of bank-notes, confederate Treasury notes, Virginia Treasury notes, county and town shinplasters, and merchants' tickets for small change. Prices were up to about the figures which ruled in Virginia at the close of the revolutionary war. One of our captains went into a store at Drummondtown to make a purchase, and, upon taking a handful of change out of his pocket, the merchant remarked that "that was more specie than he had seen in the course of eight months trade."

Now, is not this expedition a sad commentary on the President's announcement to Congress and the country that "these things prove that the cause of the Union is gradually but steadily progressing." The President, instancing Gen. Lockwood's expedition with other things, honestly and firmly believed what he said. He never says anything that he does not honestly and firmly believe. But he was deceived by those in whom he had a right to place confidence. The fact is, *the cause of the Union has not progressed one inch anywhere, but has constantly lost ground everywhere.* It is not in the power of Mr. Seward, in accordance with whose ideas the war has been thus far conducted, to put his finger on the spot where the cause of the Union has progressed an inch, EITHER IN EUROPE OR AMERICA. On the contrary, our puerile and pro-slavery policy has brought upon us the contempt of our enemies, and the deep, burning indignation of our friends. Practically, it has embroiled us with England, for if we had fought our battle against slavery, the cause of the rebellion, it would have been impossible for any ministry, any court party, any aristocracy, any manufacturing class, to drive the English people into a war with us. For every unkind utterance of Earl Russell and the British press, declaring that ours is a war for power on the one side, and dominion on the other, we find an apology and a warrant in Mr. Seward's dispatches to Mr. Adams. Let the skeptic examine page sixty, in the *papers relating to foreign affairs*, and he shall find Mr. Adams *forbidden* to "draw into debate before the British Government any opposing *moral principles* which may be supposed to lie at the foundation of the controversy between those [discontented] States and the Federal Union." The word "discontented" is here used because Mr. Seward employs it in the very next paragraph to characterise the rebellion. It reminds one of *Punch's* caricature of the Governor-General of India, during the great rebellion, where that functionary is holding, between his knees, a little bloodthirsty wretch of a mutineer, with a dripping sword in one hand and a lock of long, curling, female hair in another, and saying, "No, they sh'an't take away his playthings, *but he must be a good little Sepoy.*"

A DAY AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Fortress and its Surroundings.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 2?th, 1861.

Notwithstanding the prominence that has been given to this place in the dispatches since the war commenced, it may interest the readers of the TRIBUNE to learn more in detail as to this great military point. The record of a day passed in its examination I send you with such view. The connection with Old Point and Baltimore is kept up by regular lines of bay steamers under strict military surveillance.

The main approach to the Fort is over a long bridge, strongly built, which crosses the moat. You pass the guard, and entering the archway under the wall, (which is of immense strength and thickness,) emerge into a large, open space containing an area of seventy acres. This is neatly laid off into parade grounds, and grounds on which stand the residences and public buildings. Fine brick walks meander through the space in every direction, through the "*Live Oaks,*" which abound, and though stunted and knarled, are very thick, shading an immense space, which in warm weather, with the sun at 98 deg. and upward, must prove a grateful protection; while the beautiful, dark green foliage is a pleasant relief to the eyes after tracing the outlines of the massive brown walls which surround the enclosure; and aside from the huge guns and piles of balls, regularly laid up together, with the presence of the soldiers, the place would remind one of a description of the suburban residence of some wealthy gentleman. Here, however, the comparison ends. The inner casemates are divided into large, spacious apartments, part of which serve for stores for the sutlers, and the post and express offices. The rest are occupied as quarters for both men and officers. Each room has its appropriate number over the entrance. The whole place presents a remarkably neat appearance. Here also the prisoners are confined. Passing on around to the right is the bakery, an immense concern, which bakes the bread for the supply of the troops both in and outside of the Fort; and such are the facilities that every day at noon each regiment receives its due allowance. Further on we come to the magazine; but no one is permitted to enter. At regular intervals around the fort and most conveniently situated, are hydrants which supplies it with water, brought from across the bay, a half mile distant. This difficulty will soon be obviated, however, by the completion of the Artesian well now in process of construction, and which has already reached the depth of 240 feet, a fact that convinces all that the thing is a great bore. The value of this work, if successful, cannot be easily computed. For in a case of a protracted seige the cutting off of its supply of water would result disastrously. Having casually glanced at the internal arrangements, you feel a desire to mount the walls. You can turn up any one of the many carriage-ways, which are conveniently built, and which open at the top into a fine road extending the entire length of the wall. Here are mounted the guns "*en barbette,*" and, like the casemates below, are all numbered. The masonry and circular railway upon which the guns rest are most admirably built. The carriages are nearly all built of iron framework, and do not look so unwieldly as the old-fashioned wooden ones, combining strength and durability with symmetry and neatness. At regular stations are built small brick furnaces for heating shot, with all the useful appliances which modern invention and mechanical skill could suggest, to facilitate the process. Of guns there is a great number, from the common thirty-two, up to the ponderous columbiad. Standing on the wall of which, there are several hundred which cover the approaches to the Fort.

This is but the main wall, for between it and the next wall is a broad deep moat, constructed of the heaviest masonry, and by means of a floodgate filled with water from the bay, which ebbs and flows with the tide, thus preventing the water from becoming stagnant and foul. Across this moat is another wall of immense strength, with chambers, or more properly, casements, built of stone, arched over, which rests on heavy stone columns, forming a separate chamber for each gun, which are called the casement guns, and command the harbor and land by means of the port-holes. Still, outside of this wall is another, forming a breastwork, which of itself is formidable.

The "contrabands" are at present at work upon this outer work. They are mustered regularly every forenoon, by the person having them in charge, and marched in military order to their daily employment. Their appearance at times is truly ludicrous, for with the power of imitation so characteristic of the race, they shoulder their spades and pickaxes with all the regularity of regulars; and generally the leader, or "Cap'n," indulges in some lively refrain, to which they all keep regular step. And, by the way, this question of "What shall be done with contrabands?" has been most judiciously solved—not, to be sure, in accordance with the views of those who favor an unconditional emancipation, but practically and effectively. And in this it is to be deplored that, at other points where labor is in such demand, and laborers so plenty, similar measures have not been taken. In its present state, Fortress Monroe may safely be set down as impregnable, for even if the outworks should be taken and reduced, the assailants would find that they had but just commenced their work.

There is at present besides the regular troops inside the fort, the New York 10th volunteers, who are in a high state of discipline and efficiency; nor is it strange, for there is an old gentleman with an energetic compression of the lips, and a piercing gray eye, whose name is Gen. Wool, under whose immediate supervision they are, and indeed the spirit which pervades the whole command indicates the presence of a commander worthy of the post, for while there, of course they can be of no service elsewhere. Beyond this point and stretching away down towards the west and south, can be seen the woods which conceal from our view the rebel cities Norfolk and Portsmouth, with their surroundings. The weather here is most beautiful, and as balmy as in June, in our western homes.

[Communicated.]

Metayers.

What to do with the negroes? is the anxious inquiry of all thinkers in reference to the conduct or close of the present war. It seems to us there is a very natural and proper course to be pursued with them, pointed out by the progress of civilization, hitherto, in Europe, that we do not see mentioned anywhere in the discussion of this question. It is to advance the slave to the metayer, and thus awaken his ambition to earn and possess property. Adam Smith says:

"The pride of man makes him love to domineer, and nothing mortifies him so much as to be obliged to condescend to persuade his inferiors. Wherever the law allows it, and the nature of the work can afford it, therefore, he will generally prefer the labor of slaves to that of freemen." * * * * *

"To the slave cultivators of ancient times gradually succeeded a species of farmers known at present in France by the name of Metayers. They are called in Latin *Coloni Partiarii*. They have been so long in disuse in England that at present I know no English name for them. The proprietor furnished the seed, cattle, and instruments of husbandry—the whole stock, in short, necessary for cultivating the farm. The produce was divided equally between the proprietor and the farmer, after setting aside what was judged necessary for keeping up the stock, which was restored to the proprietor, when the farmer either quitted or was turned out of the farm."

"Such tenants being freemen are capable of acquiring property; and having a certain proportion of the produce of the land, they have a plain interest that the whole produce shall be as great as possible, in order that their own proportion may be so. A slave, on the contrary, who can acquire nothing but his maintenance, consults his own ease by making the land produce as little as possible over and above that maintenance."

Obviously the metayer culture closely resembles the joint account practice somewhat known in this country of "taking a farm on shares." But where the metayer system exists it is usually very general, and custom settles everything in regard to it. Chateauvieux, speaking of the Metayers of Piedmont, says:

"They consider the farm as a patrimony, and never think of renewing the lease, but go on from generation to generation, on the same terms, without writings or registry."

English authorities generally show no favor to the metayer system, because they derive their opinion of it from France before the revolution, when the exemption of the noblesse from direct taxation threw the immense fiscal exaction of the government upon the occupiers of land. Turgot described the extreme wretchedness of the French to these exactions. The fact is, the atrocity of French polity under the old regime was such as to render necessary the horrors of the revolution to purify the institutions of the nation and maintain its existence. Under that regime was no place or time to judge candidly of any system of labor, for there seems to have been everything to condemn and nothing to praise. Probably we shall learn in due time to set up for ourselves, cease copying the institutions of England and care little for her praise or censure of anything.

But in Italy the metayer culture is an entire success. Of the valley of the Arno, in its whole extent, both above and below Florence, Chateauvieux, thus speaks:

"Forests of olive trees covered the lower parts of the mountains, and by their foliage concealed an infinite number of small farms which peopled these parts of the mountains; chestnut trees raised their heads on the higher slopes, their healthy verdure contrasting with the pale tint of the olive trees and spreading a brightness over this amphitheatre." * * * * *

"Almost every farm maintains a well looking horse, which goes in a small two-wheeled cart, neatly made and painted red; they serve for all the purposes of draft for the farm, and also to convey the farmer's daughter to mass and to balls. Thus, on holidays, hundreds of these little carts are seen flying in all directions, carrying the young women, decorated with flowers and ribbons."

J. S. Mill, to whom we are indebted for these extracts from Chateauvieux, remarks: "This is not a picture of poverty; and so far as agriculture is concerned, it effectually redeems metayer cultivation from the reproaches of English writers."

Nobody supposes that we can create an Arcadia like this in negro South Carolina, at least very suddenly; but we believe the metayer system quite as well adapted to the cotton and rice culture of the South as to the fruit and smaller culture of Italy. The negro—the emancipated slave—must have the use of capital, that is clear. To set him free with nothing but his hands to work with, will make him a beggar or a brigand. We say, let the Government emancipate all South Carolina, vacate all titles, and under the supervision of competent agents in each district, as soon as the same shall be in possession of our troops, assume the landlord and establish the negroes as metayers.

Will they work? Will they maintain themselves? Certainly they will. They have done that under the slave culture, and have maintained their idle dissolute masters, with useless and extravagant families into the bargain. They are not the worthless drones they are taken to be. Give them means and encouragement and they produce under the metayer, infinitely more than they have ever produced under slave culture, and they will pay a handsome profit to themselves and the Government.

Of course there are many details to be considered, as to the proper division of the produce, who of the negroes, and how much of a family, should occupy a farm or plantation, how large the plantation should be, and how many laborers should be employed upon it and share metayer profits, &c., &c. It would be a great field for the philanthropist, and for the man of talent for organization. We are not going to treat of detail now, but we know the thing can be done, and we know, moreover, that we never shall have any other peaceable citizens in South Carolina, unless they go there from the North. The present white population are our enemies unto death.

We say, therefore, begin at once in the Beaufort district. Send some men of sense and philanthrophy to Beaufort, who may discriminate with care, and with sufficient supplies plant the industrious blacks as metayers, and organize the whole, so that crops of cotton and rice may be seeded at the usual time in the early spring. The time will come, perhaps, when our own soldiers will be glad to go into that business, and remain as metayers in South Carolina. That the entire South is to be ultimately benefited, regenerated indeed by this war in the upheaval of the industrial system, and dispersion of her emasculated aristocrats, we have no doubt whatever. But the metayers, whether black or white, must have arms to defend themselves. It is no child's play to found a new civilization.

LITTLE EDDIE, THE DRUMMER.

A Reminiscence of Wilson's Creek.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BENTON BARRACKS, MO., Dec. 20, 1861.

A few days before our regiment received orders to join Gen. Lyon, on his march to Wilson's Creek, the drummer of our company was taken sick and conveyed to the hospital, and on the evening preceding the day that we were to march, a negro was arrested within the lines of the camp and brought before our Captain, who asked him "what business he had within the lines?" He replied, "I know a drummer that would like to enlist in your company, and I have come to tell you of it." He was immediately requested to inform the drummer that if he would enlist for our short term of service, he would be allowed extra pay, and to do this, he must be upon the ground early in the morning. The negro was then passed beyond the guard.

On the following morning there appeared before the Captain's quarters, during the beating of the reveille, a good looking, middle aged woman, dressed in deep mourning, leading by the hand a sharp, sprightly looking boy, apparently about twelve or thirteen years old. Her story was soon told. She was from East Tennessee, where her husband had been killed by the rebels, and all their property destroyed. She had come to St. Louis in search of her sister, but not finding her, and being destitute of money, she thought if she could procure a situation for her boy as a drummer for the short time that we had to remain in the service, she could find employment for herself and perhaps find her sister by the time we were discharged.

During the rehearsal of her story the little fellow kept his eyes intently fixed upon the countenance of the Captain, who was about to express a determination not to take so small a boy, when he spoke out, saying, "Don't be afraid, Captain, I can drum." This was spoken with so much confidence that the Captain immediately observed with a smile, "Well, well, Sergeant, bring the drum, and order our fifer to come forward." In a few minutes the drum was produced, and our fifer made his appearance, a tall, round shouldered, good natured fellow from the Dubuque mines, who stood, when erect, something over six feet in height.

Upon being introduced to his new comrade, he stooped downward, with his hands resting upon his knees that were thrown forward into an acute angle, and after peering into the little fellow's face a moment, he observed, "My little man, can you drum?" "Yes, sir," he replied, "I drummed for Captain Hill in Tennessee." Our fifer immediately commenced straightening himself upward, until all the angles in his person had disappeared, when he placed his fife to his mouth and played the "Flowers of Edenborough," one of the most difficult tunes to follow with the drum that could have been selected, but nobly did the little fellow follow him, showing him to be a master of the drum. When the music ceased, our Captain turned to the mother and observed, "Madam, I will take your boy. What is his name?" "Edward Lee," she replied; then placing her hand upon the Captain's arm, she continued, "Captain, if he is not killed—" here her maternal feelings overcame her utterance, and she bent down over her boy and kissed him upon the forehead. As she arose, she observed, "Captain, you will bring him back with you, won't you?" "Yes, yes," he replied, "we will be certain to bring him back with us. We shall be discharged in six weeks."

In an hour after, our company led the Iowa First out of camp, our drum and fife playing "The girl I left behind me. Eddie, as we called him, soon became a great favorite with all the men in the company. When any of the boys had returned from a horticultural excursion, Eddie's share of the peaches and melons was the first apportioned out. During our heavy and fatiguing march from Rolla to Springfield, it was often amusing to see our long-legged fifer wading through the mud with our little drummer mounted upon his back—and always in that position when fording streams.

During the fight at Wilson's Creek, I was stationed with a part of our company on the right of Totten's battery, while the balance of our company with a part of the Illinois regiment was ordered down into a deep timbered ravine upon our left, in which it was known a portion of the enemy was concealed, with whom they were soon engaged. The contest in the ravine continuing some time, Totten suddenly wheeled his battery upon the enemy in that quarter, when they soon retreated to the high ground behind their lines. In less than twenty minutes after Totten had driven the enemy from the ravine, the word passed from man to man throughout the army, "Lyon is killed," and soon after, hostilities having ceased upon both sides, the order came for our main forces to fall back upon Springfield, while a part of the Iowa 1st, and two companies of the Missouri regiment were to camp upon the ground and cover the retreat next morning. That night I was detailed for guard duty, my turn of guard closing with the morning call. When I went out with the officer as a relief, I found that my post was upon a high eminence that overlooked the deep ravine in which our men had engaged the enemy, until Totten's battery came to their assistance. It was a dreary, lonesome beat. The moon had gone down in the early part of the night, while the stars twinkled dimly through a hazy atmosphere, lighting up imperfectly the surrounding objects. Occasionally I would place my ear near the ground and listen for the sound of footsteps, but all was silent except the far off howling of the wolf, that seemed to scent upon the evening air the banquet that we had been preparing for him. The hours passed slowly away, when at length the morning light began to streak along the eastern sky, making surrounding objects more plainly visible. Presently I heard a drum beat up the morning call. At first I thought it came from the camp of the enemy across the creek; but as I listened I found that it came up from the deep ravine; for a few minutes it was silent, and then as it became more light I heard it again. I listened—the sound of the drum was familiar to me—and I knew that it was

Our drummer boy from Tennessee,
Beating for help the reveille.

I was about to desert my post to go to his assistance, when I discovered the officer of the guard approaching with two men. We all listened to the sound, and were satisfied that it was Eddy's drum. I asked permission to go to his assistance. The officer hesitated, saying that the orders were to march in twenty minutes. I promised to be back in that time, when he consented. I immediately started down the hill through the thick undergrowth, and upon reaching the valley I followed the sound of the drum, and soon found him seated upon the ground, his back leaning against the trunk of a fallen tree, while his drum hung upon a bush in front of him reaching nearly to the ground. As soon as he discovered me, he dropped his drumsticks and exclaimed, "O, corporal, I am so glad to see you! Give me a drink," reaching out his hand for my canteen, which was empty. I immediately turned to bring him some water from the brook that I could hear rippling through the bushes near by, when thinking that I was about to leave him, he commenced crying, saying "Don't leave me, corporal—I can't walk." I was soon back with the water, when I discovered that both of his feet had been shot away by a cannon ball. After satisfying his thirst, he looked up into my face and said, "You don't think I will die, corporal, do you? This man said I would not—he said the surgeon could cure my feet." I now discovered a man lying in the grass near him, dead. By his dress I recognized him as belonging to the enemy. It appeared that he had been shot through the bowels, and had fallen near where Eddy lay. Knowing that he could not live, and seeing the condition of the boy, he had crawled to him, took off his buckskin suspenders, and corded the little fellow's legs below the knee, and then lay down and died. While he was telling me these particulars, I heard the tramp of cavalry coming down the ravine, and in a moment a scout of the enemy was upon us, and I was taken a prisoner. I requested the officer to take Eddy up in front of him, and he did so, carrying him with great tenderness and care. When we reached the camp of the enemy, the little fellow was dead. It is now about two weeks since I made my escape from McCulloch's grasp. I have re-enlisted for the war, and as we are likely to be in camp for some time, I may write again of other scenes through which I have passed.

EDUCATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

State Teachers' Convention at Bloomington.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BLOOMINGTON, December 26, 1861.

The Convention assembled at 9 a. m., President Wells in the chair. The Committee on a Programme submitted an order for business which was accepted rather than adopted, and an order passed that all resolutions intended for the action of the Association be submitted to the Committee on Programme.

The President, Mr. Wells, then proceeded to address the Association in semi-narrative style, giving an outline of the advancement of education in our own times. He spoke of the production of Colburn's First Lessons, forty years ago, as the great starting point of modern improvement in text-books, and as marking a new era in education. There have been about 2,000,000 copies of this little book sold, and now all other works of the kind are modeled on the same plan, so that the *soul* of Warren Colburn's First Lessons may be said to be reproduced by the million annually. Next followed Mrs. Willard's historical works, which have still an abiding reputation and large sale.

Mr. Russell, continued the President, was the first man to open the subject of Normal Schools for the special instruction of teachers in the United States. This was in the year 1823. He also established the *Journal of Education*, which afterwards assumed the name of the *Annals of Education* in 1830, under the charge of Mr. C. Wood. It forms a valuable record of the state of education at that day. In 1824, James D. Carter, of Massachusetts, wrote a series of articles on Normal Schools, and Jas. D. Gallaudet moved in the same work in Connecticut, the same year. The year 1830 was marked by several important points. In that year, the first Teachers' Seminary, proper, was established by Mr. Hall, of Andover, who produced several lectures on education, which were published and were regarded as the best of their kind at the time. The American Institute for Instruction was established the same year by Geo. B. Emerson and others. Their *Journal* was a valuable paper, and the only one that promises to excel it is Dr. Barnard's *Journal of Education*.

The speaker claimed that the Essex County (Mass.) Teacher's Association was the first county association in America. Dr. Barnard held the first Teacher's Institute on the continent, in 1839, in the State of New York. The first Normal School was established at Lexington, Mass., by Horace Mann, Geo. B. Emerson, Carter, Gallaudet and others. The State of New York in 1844 made an appropriation for carrying on a Normal School for five years. David P. Page was called to fill the chair, as Principal. In his last interview with Horace Mann, before entering upon his charge, Mr. Mann said to him—"Mr. Page, you must succeed or die." He did both. Now that Institution ranks high, having been the instrument of much good. The first State Teacher's Association was organized in New York, in 1845. They sent delegates to a similar Association to be held in Massachusetts afterwards, in the same year. At these conventions the question of the abolition of corporal punishment was warmly discussed. It was then held that because some teachers had taught for a year or more without inflicting any corporeal punishment, all might do so, a mistake which subsequent experience has dissipated. The question now is, "How little may we whip? not whether we use the whip at all."

Referring again to Normal Schools, Mr. Wells said the teachers of the east were often the strongest opponents of the measure. Here in Illinois the teachers in their organized capacity of a State association brought forward the measure, and by their active efforts secured the establishment of our present Normal University.

Omitting various other topics which the speaker touched upon, he concluded with some pertinent remarks on Object Teaching—as the true and natural method for instruction so far as teachers could be found qualified to conduct school exercises on that principle; but cautioned against the falling already noticed of giving a sort of Object Instruction to please the Board of Education.

Mr. Wells's address was well received, and many seemed to regret that time would not allow him to deliver all that he had prepared for the occasion.

Next followed an essay by Miss Stocking of Galva, on the Importance of History in Common Schools, an ably written article, showing an accurate knowledge of her subject and a high appreciation of its merits. This was followed by a drill exercise by Mr. Fitch, succeeded by remarks from Geo. Hicks of Galena, when the Convention took a recess of two hours for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened by a class exercise in map drawing, by Mr. Woodward, of the Jones School, Chicago. The audience were delighted and instructed, but the time allotted was too brief for anything more than the merest outline of the plan.

After a brief recess and a sprightly musical entertainment, an amateur discussion ensued on the question, Ought Free Public High Schools to be sanctioned? participated in by Messrs. Haslet, Gew and Blodget.

Mr. Johanet, of Joliet, gave a clear and practical talk on Grammar Schools. It is scarcely necessary to follow the exercises of the remainder of this convention further in detail. The programme marks out the work after the style of a Teachers' Institute, and the time allowed to each effort is necessarily too short to admit of completeness in any one. There is much talent, wit and beauty here in the assembly. The influence of the gathering will be good, and the teachers present will go home refreshed and encouraged in their work.

The evening session was occupied by President Sturtevant, of Jacksonville, in a strong address on the "Sphere of woman, and the education necessary for it." Unfortunately for that worthy gentleman, his remarks were misunderstood by many of his audience. He is really in favor of high mental culture for the female sex, but on such a different scale from that now practiced, that many construed him to be opposed to anything higher than such training as would make woman a pretty plaything, a sweet fireside creature, whose highest sphere should be to make the world happy for the lords of creation. Nothing is farther from the real views of this liberal educator. But when a public speaker fails to make his ideas clear to his hearers, venerable though he be, he must abide the impression they make till time and occasions may set them right.

☞ A letter from Washington, giving an account of the recent fight at Drainesville, says:

"Our good fortune must have resulted largely from the formidable nature and position of Easton's Battery. These howitzers, of the largest class, have a bore as large as a man's hat, and throw grape and canister, at short range, with frightful tumult and effect. They are undoubtedly superior to all other guns for close action."

Those big howitzers are a great deal better than rifle cannon for field business.

☞ A Connecticut soldier writes home that the Commissary at Annapolis has given the boys so much mule meat that the ears of the whole regiment have grown three and a half inches since their arrival at the Maryland capital.

THE STONE FLEET "LANDED."

Sealing up a Southern Port.

OPERATIONS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

[Correspondence New York Herald, 2d.]

DECEMBER 18.—It is proposed to scuttle the entire fleet of whalers, which will be here to-morrow, in the main ship channel—the great channel that runs parallel to Morris Island by Cummings Point, and thence in a northwest course to Charleston, passing under the guns of forts Sumter and Moultrie and Castle Pinckney—all well known works.

Yesterday morning we got under way from Port Royal at ten o'clock, and stood out for the bar, at which time all the whalers had weighed anchor, and were slowly moving out under full sails, which were scarcely filled by the light westerly breeze that prevailed. The day was delightful, and every indication promised good weather for some days to come.

The wind was so light that at an early hour it became evident that the old whalers must be towed out over the bar, if they are to be out at all. So we hitched on to the bark Fortune, of New London, an ancient hulk, that might have been engaged in the blubber business before the Revolution for aught I know, as she looked rusty enough and venerable enough to have claimed a century as her age, and had the claim allowed. Her sails were yellow, and her rigging innocent of a late coating of tar. At her quarters hung the graceful and fleet whale boats, looking as fresh and new as from the builders hands. These were evidently considered the guns of the ship, though below she had many valuable stones—for their purpose. Still, with all her want of beauty and the freshness of youth, it seemed sad to think that she was to be put to so ignominious a use, after a long career of usefulness; but she is to go.

Towing her along at an easy pace, we soon passed the bar, and Dame Fortune came to anchor just outside, to wait the hour of final departure.

We then ran rapidly back and took in tow the Rebecca Simms, also of New London, and towed her over the bar, when she also came to anchor.

The day was nearly consumed in getting these two vessels out, and it was dark when we got the William Lee, a fine old ship, safely over the bar, when we, too, came to anchor for the night.

During the day the Cahawba, on which was Captain C. H. Davis, Fleet Captain of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, who had been detailed to the command of the expedition, was engaged in towing out vessels, as were the Ericsson, Philadelphia, Pettit (tug), and the Mohican and Pocahontas (men-of-war). At nine o'clock sixteen of the "pebble fleet" were over the bar, besides two which had come in from sea belonging to the second stone fleet for Charleston.

During the evening Lieutenant White, of the Ottawa, visited several of the ships, one of which proved to be the Margaret Scott, of New Bedford, belonging to the new stone fleet. She had been seized a short time since on a charge of fitting out as a slaver and condemned, the Government buying her and applying her to this purpose. As she is in good order and well fitted out, she will doubtless be used in Port Royal Harbor as a coal ship. She will not accompany us to Charleston, but will proceed in the harbor, and report to the flag officer.

The night passed quietly enough. At an early hour this morning the fleet got under weigh, nearly all standing north, under sail. The wind was very light, and there was little prospect of any of them reaching Charleston bar in time to begin operations to-day; and here we are, lying at anchor, at midnight, with only six or seven of the fleet here, the balance being somewhere between this and Port Royal, with a light breeze to push them on.

The Cahawba, Capt. Davis (flagship), towed two up; the Philadelphia two others, and the Ericsson three. We hope to see them all here by daylight to-morrow morning.

The Mohican, Pocahontas and the Ottawa, together with the Florida, Augusta, and bark Gem of the Seas, constituting the blockading squadron off this port, form the naval force to co-operate in the work of scuttling the ships and protecting those immediately engaged from any attack from the rebels.

Two boats were sent this evening from the Cahawba, by Captain Davis, with Mr. Godfrey, the pilot, to find the channel and bar, and also to discover the bar on which we were to sink the ships. The Ottawa's first cutter, properly armed, in charge of Mr. McDougal, Master's Mate, was sent in to protect the Cahawba's boats from a boat attack, if one should be attempted. The boats returned after two or three hours' absence, after having made some progress in their work. We are to finish the soundings in the morning, and hope to begin our work of sinking the ships by noon to-morrow.

We passed and exchanged signals with the James Adger when about five miles from Port Royal bar, this morning, and afterwards spoke the gunboat Wyandotte, bound to Port Royal. When off North Edisto we signalized the gunboat Penguin, blockading that river.

The weather continues most propitious for our work. The nights, after the moon rises, are sufficiently light to enable us to work o' nights when necessary; the wind is light and off shore, and there is scarcely a ripple upon the sea. No better time could be selected for the successfully carrying out of our object, and if the fine weather will but continue twenty-four hours longer, one channel will be closed. Our guns are cast loose and ready for action to-night, and the watch is armed for any emergency.

DEC. 19TH.—We looked in vain this morning for the Charleston light house, a tall, white structure on Morris Island, which was standing last night. The rebels have evidently destroyed it during the night, as they very properly feared its use by us as a mark to guide us into the channel. We can barely make out with our glasses the ruins of the building, and that serves our purpose quite as well.

Mr. Godfrey, the pilot, took in two of the Florida's cutters this morning, and one on either side of the channel on the bar, where we are to sink the hulks.

At noon we stood in, at Captain Davis's request, and anchored inside the bar, to protect the boats and drive off the rebels if they should attempt to come down. The day is little hazy; but we can, with a glass, discern the dim outlines of Fort Sumter, and occasionally get a glance at the rebel flag flying over it.

Morris Island is within two miles and a half of our anchorage, and we can detect two rebel batteries upon it, near Lighthouse Inlet, and a second of immense size upon Cummings Point. A little steamer, probably the Emma Davis, flaunting the rebel flag, occasionally ran out during the day from behind Fort Sumter, took a hasty glance at our whale fleet, now all here, and then incontinently retreated to its safe position under the guns of Moultrie and Sumter. It does not venture within two miles of our range, and seems to be well satisfied in witnessing our movements at a safe distance.

At half past four this afternoon, the tide being nearly full, we recrossed the bar and ran a hawser to the bark Theodosia of New London, which was to be the first victim, and towed her across the bar to the upper buoy, on the left hand side of the channel. When we had her in a good position, Capt. Stevens, through a speaking trumpet, ordered the captain to "cast off the hawser."

"Aye, aye, sir," came back the reply; and the hawser was let go and roused in again on our deck in the twinkling of an eye. The trembling old bark, being under some headway moved slowly on to the exact spot we wished her, and then struck the bottom; and her anchor dropped for the last time in the water, the chain rattling out as cheerfully as any chain might which had made its last run, and the old bark settled down into its own grave. The plug had been knocked out as the anchor dropped, and the water rushed madly and wildly in. In a moment the whaleboats were lowered and alongside, and the dunnage of the officers and crew rapidly passed over the bulwarks and into them.

We did not wait for them, but hurried out, to tow in another before dark. The first ship touched bottom and the plug was drawn as the sun went down. Each had finished its course at the same moment; one to rise on the morrow as bright and glorious as ever, the other to waste away and go to pieces under the combined action of the elements which it had braved so long and so well. Alas! that a vessel, worn out in the service of its owner, should be sold and come to such an ignoble end.

The Rebecca Simms was towed in and anchored at the other side of the channel, and the water filled her hold, and she sank slowly and in a dignified manner, rocking uneasily, to be sure, as the water poured in, but going down with every rope and spar in place, as a brave man falls in battle, with his harness on.

We had now got the position of the bar clearly marked out, and the Florida's boats were relieved from their unpleasant position as buoys, and they returned to their ship. Our work was reported to Capt. Davis, and he requested the Pocahontas and the Ottawa to tow in and sink all the ships they could, after the moon had risen high enough to afford us light to see.

At eight o'clock we were again at work. We towed in and sunk four more before the low water made it impossible for the loaded ships to be placed in position, and then we ran out again and anchored outside the bar.

The Pocahontas towed in two during the evening. While we were at work the harbor was dotted with whaleboats, running from their respective ships to the Cahawba, carrying away their (the officers's and crews') baggage and the valuable sails and furniture of the ships. Some of the men-of-war boats were engaged in visiting the sunken ships and securing flour, potatoes, onions, and other acceptable provisions, rope, furniture, &c., which come very handy on shipboard, and thus preventing them from being totally lost with the ships. By midnight most of the ships had sunk. Some of them lay heeled over and the sea flowing on their decks.

The channel began to appear quite well blocked up, and, with the eight ships we are to sink to-morrow, well placed, it will trouble a pilot boat to get through the main ship channel, I fancy.

DEC. 20TH.—At sunrise to-day we began our labors again. We have towed in and scuttled four ships to-day, and the Pocahontas has also towed in four, which have been sunk, and the channel is effectually blockaded. Many of the vessels had been stripped of their sails before they were towed in, but several were still unstripped. Captain Davis sent all the whaleboats, with their crews, to the latter vessels, and they were soon stripped of their sails and valuable cordage, which were taken to the Cahawba.

One ship, the Robin Hood, of Mystic, originally an East Indiaman, and the wonder of her day, was selected as a fit repository for all the sails not worth sending to the North and such cordage and other articles as the enemy would like to obtain. When ready she was to be burned. During the afternoon the men were engaged in cutting away the masts of the ships, and at sundown, out of sixteen vessels, but one, the Robin Hood, was unshorn of her masts and spars.

I have frequently read of masts going by the board on ships at sea in a gale of wind, but never saw the deed performed till to-day. It is certainly worth witnessing, where you have not the accompaniments of a howling gale, a wild mountain sea and a groaning ship, leaking at every joint beneath you. Under these circumstances the cutting away masts may afford a sense of relief, but none of gratification or pleasure. But, with a fleet of ships sunk across and blockading an important channel, leading to what was once a thrifty city, but what is now the seat of rebellion, and an object of just revenge, the dismasting of the hulks, within sight of rebel flags and rebel guns, is really an unalloyed pleasure. One feels that at least one cursed rathole has been closed, and one avenue of supplies cut off by the hulks, and anything that adds to the efficiency of the work affords additional pleasure. Most of the ships in sinking had listed to one side, and the masts, of course, stood at an angle over their sides.

The braces and shrouds on the weather side were cut by the sharp axe of the whaleman, and the tall masts, swaying for an instant, fell together with a loud crash, the sticks snapping like brittle pipe-stems close to the deck, and striking the water like an avalanche, beating it into a foam and throwing the spray high into the air. For an hour or two, this smashing, crashing sound was heard on every side, and one after another ship became a mere hulk upon the waters. All were dismasted save the Robin Hood, which was spared for another purpose.

The scene presented in the harbor when the work was done was novel and interesting. Here were fifteen dismasted hulks, in every possible position, lying across the channel—some on their port, others on their starboard sides. Some were under water forward, others aft. The sea swept over some of them; others stood on upright keels, and spouted water from their sides, as the heavy swells raised them and dropped them heavily down upon the sand again; and proudly, among them all, was the East Indiaman, brave Robin Hood, with her graceful tapering masts towering aloft, and apparently still afloat.

In the background were Morris Island, the brownish red walls of Sumter, and the low walls of Moultrie, over which flew a rebel ensign, large enough to wrap a ship in. One poor, miserable tugboat, constituting the rebel navy in these waters, and a small schooner, made up the moving objects in the background of the panorama.

At six o'clock this evening, fire was applied to the Robin Hood, and she began to burn brightly, but not briskly, and it was not until eight o'clock that the mizenmast fell. The ship is now burning, at midnight, and will soon sink.

During yesterday and to-day Forts Sumter and Moultrie have been firing heavy guns at intervals, for what purpose or object is not known. Our work being accomplished, we leave for Port Royal to-night.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no o[ther]

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, ... certainty the true condition and locality of ... by a simple and scientific method, without asking questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs ... Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, ... Kidneys, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis ... Ulcers, ... Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhoea, ... all curable diseases of long standing, cured ... shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" ... and will undertake no case without a fair pro[spect of] recovery.
FEMALE DISEASES, &c.
Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous ... Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness ... be speedily cured without poisonous drugs ... or unpalatable medicines of any kind. ...
Consultations and Examination Free of Charge.
All communications strictly confidential. ... the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and ... dolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. ... Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. ... to any address, inclosing a stamp, will receive ... attention, or for two stamps I will send a ... free.

Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of ... cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TR[USS]
This Truss is having a success in curing Ru[pture] ... never known in the history of Trusses ... others ever used, in the following respects. It will ...
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TR[USS]
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TR[USS]
Becomes filthy, and is always as good as new ... have been used by over 300 persons in this ... surrounding country, within 18 months, and ... failed to give satisfaction in cases of the ...
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TR[USS]
... years standing: and ... universally acknow[ledged] by all eminent Surgeons as the only Truss ... Persons wishing this instrument can be ... sending the size 1½ inches around the hips ... rupture, to ... J. B. SEELEY, 194 Lake-st, ... Sole Agent for the United ... Post Office Box 2253. Send for Pamphlet by ...

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATI[ON]
NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY
INJURES THE BOILE[R]
BUT GREATLY INCREASES
FUEL BILLS
It can be entirely removed and prevented ... hindrance, by using
FULTON'S COMPOUN[D]
For sale only by
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & ...
No. 181 LAKE STREET

Dry Goods.

COTTONS AT WHOLESALE

Just Received

500 PACKAGES

SHEETINGS, PRINTS, FLANNELS, TICKS, SHIRTINGS, STRIPES, DENIMS, DE LAINES

Comprising all the Standard Makes

BOUGHT BEFORE THE Recent Great Advance in Domestics

AND WILL BE SOLD

FOR NETT CASH

Below (the present) Agents Prices.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

NOS. 167 AND 169 LAKE STREET.

And still they Come!

MORE NEW GOODS.

STRYKER & CO.,

141 LAKE STREET,

Are just in receipt of the finest assortment of

BALMORAL SKIRTS

Yet offered in this city.

BEAUTIFUL MAGENTA AND GOLD BORDERS

Received by "LAST STEAMER."

THE REAL "SCOTCH" GOODS.

Although "COTTON GOODS ARE UP" here is the place to buy them if you want. They have as fine an assortment of

STAPLE DRY GOODS

As are to be found in the city.

Damasks, Linens, Stand Knit Table Covers

IN EVERY VARIETY.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS—Always a good assortment on hand at low figures.

THEY ARE NOW OFFERING

FANCY DRESS SILKS

At prices lower than they can be purchased

At Wholesale in Eastern Markets.

They manufacture CLOAKS largely and of the best material. Nothing can be more appropriate for a

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

Than one of their rich styles of

CUSTOM-MADE CLOAKS.

All they ask is a fair inspection of their goods, they are sure to suit. Call upon them and be your own judge. Don't forget

141 Lake street, (middle of the block.)

STRYKER & CO.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JUST RECEIVED —AT— STRYKER & CO.'S,

141 .... LAKE STREET ....

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS

Of every variety, which for the next THIRTY DAYS they will offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Washington Mills Balmoral Skirts.

A fine assortment just received. Also, BALMORAL HOSE to match. A beautiful assortment of

EMBROIDERIES,

Consisting of French Sets, both Lace and Cambric.

Gloves, Hosiery, Zephyr Hoods,

SKATING CAPS,

NUBIAS, SCARFS, COMFORTERS, &c.

A fine assortment of

VIENNA BROCHE SCARFS

In beautiful colors. Also,

Middlesex, Waterloo and Peacedale

WOOL LONG SHAWLS

Of the new style of checks and Magenta borders.

Bonnet, Trimming, & Velvet Ribbons

In great variety. Gents and Ladies' Underwear, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Their assortment of above goods is complete. The goods are all FRESH FROM MARKET and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit all.

STRYKER & CO.

Have received some new styles of

WINTER CLOAKS

... AN EARLY CALL FOR BARGAINS.

Paper Hangings.

E. G. L. FAXON'S

CASH JOBBING HOUSE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

CURTAIN PAPERS,

Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades,

FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS, ETC.,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

No. 70 Lake Street.

Post Office Box 3616, Chicago, Ill.

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

General House Painters,

51 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.

No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

Stationery.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

Having the three Departments of

Paper Ruling, Printing, and Binding

Combined in their Establishment, would call the attention of BUSINESS MEN to ...

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

Legal Notices.

ASSIGNEES SALE.— ...

Special Notices.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. SEWALL'S, 108 Lake street, and examine those works of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial productions of art ... Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

Hernia or Rupture.—P. E. MINOR, M. D., having discovered a permanent Cure for Hernia (in young or old) in from four to eight weeks, by the use of an External Medicine that does not interfere with business pursuits, can be consulted at his office, southwest corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill., room No. 2, (up stairs.) Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. Post Office Box, 3938.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and lastly, the lungs.

It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4355, Chicago, Ill.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS

DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Otto," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. S. S. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS.

UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

EXTRACT BUCHU,

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

PREPARED IN VACUO, BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLD BY

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,

Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Piles, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhoea, in short all curable diseases of long standing, cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters of any address, including a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet.

Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures heretofore unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others ever used, in the following respects. It will never ...

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

The spring being coated with Hard Rubber, renders it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body; will not break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord; it never ...

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

... and is always as good as new. They ... used by over 2000 persons in this city and ... within 18 months, and has never ... cases cured in this city of ...

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

... and ... universally acknowledged ... surgeons as the only Truss fit for use. ... this instrument can be fitted by ... inches around the hips in lieu of ... J. B. SEELEY, 124 Lake-st., Chicago, ... for the United States. Post Office Box ... Send for Pamphlet by mail.

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION

NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY

INJURES THE BOILERS,

BUT GREATLY INCREASES

FUEL BILLS.

Can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using

FULTON'S-COMPOUND.

For sale only by

WADSWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,

No. 151 LAKE STREET.

Money to Loan.

10,000 DOLLARS OF QUARTERMASTERS' CERTIFICATES WANTED.

B. F. DOWNING & CO., 52 Clark st.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.

CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 6 Larmon Block,

N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Banking and Exchange.

NOTICE.—

The Bank of Montreal,

Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general

BANKING BUSINESS,

Buying and selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,

Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

England, France, Germany, Switzerland,

And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.

NICHOLAS MARC. FREDERICK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK,

NORTHWEST CORNER ... CLARK STS.,

Nominal Capital ...

Paid up Capital ...

Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

N. D. CLAPP, President.

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.,

No. 52 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD Cashier.

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

(No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago.

B. E. CLARK & CO., 122 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to invite the Trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.

A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc.

JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, (Successor to Wahl Bros.)

No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Educational.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

81 Wabash Avenue.

The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on THURSDAY, Jan. 2d, 1862.

THE UNIVERSITY

—AT—

LAKE FOREST!

The WINTER TERM of the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments of Lind University will commence on Monday, January 6th, and close April 9th, 1862.

PROF. E. P. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preparatory Department, and REV. WM. C. DICKINSON, A. M., Professor of Languages.

REV. Z. M. HUMPHREY, REV. R. M. PATTERSON, D. D., REV. ARTHUR SWAZY, H. M. THOMPSON, Esq., and M. E. SHELDEN, Esq., Committee of Instruction.

PETER PAGE, Sec'y.

Lake Forest, Dec. 23d, 1861.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Spring Term in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of January next. The undersigned will furnish Circulars and any desirable information on application by mail or otherwise.

E. DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, December, 1861.

Music Books.

THE NEW MUSIC BOOK.

By Lowell and William Mason.

ASAPH; OR, THE CHOIR BOOK: A collection of Vocal Music, Sacred and Secular, for Choirs, Singing-Schools, Musical Societies and Conventions, and the Home Circle.

Just issued and contains nearly all new matter, comprising a very attractive Manual for Singing Schools, a collection of Four-Part Songs and Glees, all in one volume. For sale by Booksellers generally. Published at Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer street, by MASON BROTHERS, New York.

Price in Chicago, $9.50 per dozen.

ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1861.

DEDICATED TO LIEUT. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

ON HIS RETIRING FROM THE COMMAND OF THE U. S. ARMY.

[From the London American.]

[The following lines were addressed to General Scott, on the occasion of the reception given to his friends a few days since at the Hotel Westminster, Paris. Mr. Horner, the author of the ode, is, we believe, an old resident of Paris, where he has by perseverance and skill attained the highest honors of his profession:]

Columbia, alas! how thy prestige is falling,
Since thy children have proved so unfaithful to thee;
The graves of whose fathers' past triumphs recalling,
Whose lives were the ransom that thou shouldst be free.

Where the rose and the myrtle were yesterday blooming,
And rich harvest sheaves lay so thick on the floor,
Nought is heard now but the cannon's deep booming,
And sorrow sits wailing at each cottage door.

The dread blast of war o'er thy mountains is sweeping,
Mothers made childless are telling sad tales;
The bride walks in mourning, and orphans are weeping,
And the shadow of death has darkened thy vales.

O'er thy far-spreading valleys, with plenty once beaming,
Where the ripe waving corn once saluted the mill,
And around the lone dwelling the vulture is screaming;
The plough-share lies rusting, the anvil is still.

O, where are the sages who founded thy glory,
Who erected thy altars 'mid carnage and flame;
O, who would thus stop to relate the sad story
Of thy rupture and ruin, and father the crime?

Look up at her banner, now drooping and smitten,
And think of its trials and glories of yore!
Then say, brothers say, can it ever be written
That YOU'VE sullied the flag that our Washington bore!

Then stand by the Union, protect it for ever,
For its ruin, remember, your foemen play high;
O, strike for the Union—ay, strike now or never,
For freedom's great stake s on the turn of the die.

ADDENDA.

Health and peace to our chieftain, time honored and hoary,
Whose summer sun's setting in radiant twilight;
Around whose proud laurels shines a halo of glory,
Whose sword in the scabbard rests spotless and bright.

PARIS, 25th November, 1861.

The Dublin Meeting for America.

The only report of the great meeting in Dublin, in favor of America, we have seen, is the following from the Manchester *Guardian*;

A monster meeting of "Irish Nationalists" was held in Dublin, on Thursday night, "to take into consideration the aspect and position of Irish national affairs at the present momentous crisis." The O'Donoghue M. P., presided.

The honorable gentleman said that the prospects of a war between England and America afforded the opportunity for testing whether Ireland has a right to shape her course with a view exclusively to her own interests—whether she has a right to think, speak, and act for herself, [" hear, hear,"and cheers,] and whether Irishmen are fit to be the guardians of Ireland's honor. [Cheers.] Now he continued, I believe such an opportunity never occurred before—[bravo,] and I fear such an opportunity may never offer again—[cheers,] and while so many millions of Irishmen are yet to be found in this island—of true Irishmen, I mean—[yells]—animated with that indomitable spirit which for more than six hundred years has refused to acquiesce in foreign domination. [Waving of hats and great cheering, amid which the conclusion of the sentence was lost.] We all know what hostile legislation has done and is doing to destroy our population. A fearful responsibility is thrown upon us—for we must act. [Tremendous cheering, and shouts of "We're ready."] If we remain quiescent at this critical juncture, or if we allow ourselves to be used by others for their own purposes, we accept slavery for ourselves and for our children—[bravo]—and, in fact, are guilty of recognizing the extinction of our own nationality. [Cheers.] England is aware of the unfortunate state of things in America, and imagines that she would have no great difficulty in crushing the Northern States. This may not be so easily done. [Shouts of "bravo," waving of hats, and tremendous cheering.] Then, I suppose I am right in supposing that this is not an indignation meeting—[cheers]—that we are not met here like abject sycophants to echo the sounds of English wrath, and that we are met here, as Irishmen, to consult the safety of Ireland. [Yells and groans.]

Now, I am perfectly certain that the great majority of Irishmen will object to contribute either men or money for the purpose of enabling England to make war with the Northern States. [Enthusiastic cheering.] At the same time I am perfectly satisfied that the very contrary will be said in addresses emanating from corporations—[hisses]—poor law guardians, town commissioners, and other sources, which almost invariably misrepresent our opinions. As a friend of America, as an Irishman deeply interested in the welfare of America, I am for a restoration of peace, and, if possible, for a restoration of the Union. If this is impossible, I am for a Northern Confederacy; but, as an Irishman, as the friend of America, I am against, and shall ever be against the English Government or people stepping in to settle this dispute, by annihilating or attempting to annihilate the Northern States. [Cheers.] With regard to the question of international law that has been raised by the taking of the Southern Commissioners from the deck of an English steamer, the opinion of the law officers is, that if the American war vessel had taken the steamer as well as the Commissioners, there would have been no violation of international law. The American Government are able to give precedents in favor of what they have done; and for my part, I have quite as much respect for the opinions of the American as I have for the opinions of the English law officers. Mr. P. J. Smyth, Mr. Thomas C. Gray, "Lieut. Crane, of the Papal Brigade," and other patriots, moved and seconded a series of resolutions hostile to England. One of these resolutions ran thus: "That we recognize in the great American Union the great home of the exiled and persecuted Irish, and, consequently, that we have met here to-night for the purpose of manifesting by our language—strong, by our resolve—firm, and by the majesty of our numbers, that we are prepared to extend our sympathy if a struggle arise between the hereditary foe and the historic protector of our country." Another declared "That the events of the hour imperatively dictate to all Irishmen a forgetfulness of past differences, and a united rally for the old cause of their country." A committee, with The O'Donoghue at its head, was appointed "to take into consideration the advisability of an organization in the present state of affairs at home and abroad."

The Negro's Love of Slavery.

A writer at Port Royal describing the feeling of the slaves towards their masters relates the following instances:

The negroes, as yet, show few symptoms of vindictiveness; but in two instances they have assisted in the capture of their former masters. A Mr. Cuthbert, the owner of several large plantations on St. Helena Island and the main, was caught by Capt. Falconer of the Seventy-ninth New York, with the assistance of his own negroes. A small reconnoitering party on the Coosaw River met a boat containing half a dozen blacks and one white man, a German; the boat was seized, the blacks interrogated; they belonged to Cuthbert, and were going to meet him at a neighboring point. Captain Falconer took the place of the captured white man (whom he left in care of his troops) and ordered the negroes to row him back to their master. Another boat containing a squad of Union men followed at a short distance. It was nearly dusk, and as Falconer approached the place where Cuthbert stood, waiting his boat, the latter cried out, "Who comes there?" The negroes answered, and were recognized. Falconer at once jumped ashore with the blacks, and seized the rebel. A scuffle ensued, for the Southerner was armed, and a large, powerful man, and Falconer small. The negroes took no part (they had not yet gotten over their awe of a master), and not till the second boat arrived was Cuthbert secured. While he was rowed off a prisoner in his own boat, and by his own slaves, these burst out into singing, to the tune of one of their rude hymns, making the versicles as they went along:

"O Massa a rebel, we row him to prison. Hallelujah.
Massa no whip us any more. Hallelujah.
We have no massa now; we free. Hallelujah.
We have the Yankees, who no run away. Hallelujah.
O! all our old massas run away. Hallelujah.
O! massa going to prison now. Hallelujah.

Cuthbert, who had come to the island for the sake of preventing the escape of his slaves, was a lieutenant of the beat—a patrol established for the sake of protecting the coast at once against the Nationalists and the negroes. He had, in conversation with Capt. Falconer, scrupulously maintained that the negroes loved their masters, and wanted no freedom; but when these exulting chants were sung in his hearing, he acknowledged that so long as the Union forces remained, the South Carolinians were in danger from their slaves. He has been sent North, a prisoner.

The other instance of a capture was still more unmistakably the work of a slave. The owner was in his boat, with a black crew, taking them off the shore; the Union men were concealed from him by the trees; one of his own negroes ran up on the beach as the boat pushed off, and asked to be taken aboard; while the master returned to receive him, he signaled to the Unionists, and the "massa" was soon a prisoner. So much for the fidelity of the slaves. Body servants of kind masters are as ready as any others to betray. I have been talking to-night with an extremely intelligent one, the body slave of Mr. Coffin, a very large proprietor in the neighborhood of Otter Point. Indeed, up to within a mile of Gov. Aiken's famous plantation (the largest in the State) all the slaves of every description seem to be affected with the dangerous desire for liberty. The Governor has fifteen hundred head, thus far restrained; but slaves cannot be burned as readily as cotton, when the Yankees approach; and yet they seem almost as inflammable.

The Feeling in France.

The N. Y. *World's* Paris correspondent, speaking of the feeling of France towards the United States, says:

Whether public opinion in England grows hotter or not, in France there is no doubt that it is daily becoming more opposed to the bull-dog course of the English Cabinet in removing the Trent affair from the pale of discussion, and threatening to destroy us in case of our refusal to yield unconditionally to its demands. The sentiment expressed by the writer in the *Independence* will find an echo in all the liberal hearts of Europe. It is not for the interest of France that our navy and merchant marine should be "swept from the seas," which the *Times* pompously threatens as the result unless we succumb. However lovingly the British lion and the French eagle may be cuddling together just at present, the far-seeing statesman who occupies the Imperial throne of France, has no disposition to see swept from the ocean the ships of a nation which disputes with England the preponderance of the seas, and which may in some future time render France material aid. I am inclined to believe that there is some truth in the statement that the feeling between the French and English governments is not very amiable on this affair.

French System of Taxation.

[From the N. Y. Post.]

The population of France is somewhat over 35 millions, and the revenue of that country amounted in 1858 to $347,433,015. This sum was gathered from the following sources: Direct taxes yielded $69,107,912; registration, stamps and public lands $70,001,875; forests and fisheries $7,391,900; customs and salt duty $43,374,800; "indirect taxes" $84,803,200; the Post Office $11,311,800; miscellaneous sources, not specified $41,003,583, and a trifle from "extraordinary sources." The national debt of France had reached in 1857 the stupendous sum of $1,776,985,913. Of the revenue of 1858, $104,576,225 were swallowed by interest on this debt; and in a time of profound peace, fear and jealousy of neighboring nations, caused the expenditure of not less than $60,365,921 for the "War Department"—this, be it remembered, not to create an army, as we have had to do this year, but simply to maintain it in idleness. The French war appropriation for the present year is $78,697,500; and the navy appropriation is $29,867,500.

The system of taxation in France is conspicuous for ingenuity and costly complication. Everything is taxed—but the cost of collecting the revenue is ten per cent. of its total amount. This is too much; and it must be the care of our legislators to avoid such complicated devices as enrich a numerous and hated horde of tax-collectors, at the expense of the people. In France everything is taxed in every possible way—and yet the people live comfortably. The chief complaint is that the taxes are too multifarious. The stamp duty alone yields the State many millions; then they have taxes upon doors and windows, liquors, salt, tobacco, &c.; duties on the verification of weights and measures; licenses for mines, factories and water courses on navigable canals and rivers; sanitary and consular dues; taxes on patents, diplomas and collegiate rewards; on burials and grants of ground; on dogs and street-watering; taxes for the maintenance, reparation and construction of rivers and canals; on firewood dealers; on weighing, measuring and gauging; on fairs; on exchanges and Chambers of Commerce; one-tenth of the receipts of theatres and concerts; stall dues in the markets; taxes on market and slaughter-house, stands on the public highways, ports, rivers, &c.; taxes on sidewalks, paving, and works of public health; fishing and hunting licenses; taxes on passports, and on the sale of powder, &c., &c.

It is an object to have all taxes simple, and as little oppressive as possible. To combine these elements with thoroughness, and crown the whole by a system of collection which shall be cheap and effective, must be the aim of Congress at the present time. In some parts the tax scheme adopted by the last Congress was unnecessarily cumbrous, necessitating new valuations, where it would be easy to adopt, as far as they will answer, those already made by the States, and providing for an army of collectors when State officers can be better used.

Recognition of Liberia.

[From the Philadelphia North American, 23d.]

Liberia has grown to a condition of stability, and has been declared entitled to respect under the law of nations by France, Great Britain, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Lubec, Bremen, Hamburgh, Portugal, and the kingdom of Italy. Nearly all of these powers, with others, have formed treaty relations with it, stimulated by substantial commercial benefits derived from that vigorous germ of African empire. As yet American shipping and trade, owing to the kind feelings of the people toward this country, are received on the same friendly terms as those of the most favored lands; but if their rights are not sanctioned by the United States, its flag may be altogether excluded from the Republic, or else the trade may be burdened with such exactions and severe duties as virtually to amount to a total annihilation. Such is the present practical working of our laws upon Liberian bottoms and commerce. Is this just, and can we expect other than retaliatory legislation should their wrongs continue unredressed?

It is high time that Congress should recognize Liberia as an independent, self-sustaining government. Such a measure would be perfectly conformable to the principles, policy and direct interests of the country. Many of our enlightened citizens and statesmen have urged the measure whenever there appeared to be any prospect of even a hearing from those in authority. The loved and lamented Clay, in the course of a letter dated "Ashland, October 10, 1851," remarks: "I have thought for years that the independence of Liberia ought to be recognized by our government, and I have frequently urged it upon persons connected with the administration, and I shall continue to do so if I have suitable opportunities."

An acknowledgement of the independence of Liberia by the United States, which now is only to admit an indisputable fact, would not only prove of signal service to American interests, but essentially encourage an intelligent and enterprising negro republican nation, strengthen enlarged efforts to extirpate the detestable slave traffic, extend the knowledge and influence of the English language, and accelerate the elevation of Africa, and it could not but greatly stimulate the voluntary emigration of the people of color.

Whipping a Wisconsin Officer.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writing from Baltimore, relates the following:

A fight occurred the other day in the camp of the Fourth Wisconsin, at Patterson's Park. It originated in this wise: Captain Boyd, of the Zouave regiment, and the Major of the Fourth Wisconsin, though personally unacquainted, were each on friendly terms with a private family in the city, the conversation of an agreeable, handsome and fascinating young lady being the mutual attraction. Captain Boyd gained some notoriety, a year or two ago, as a witness in the celebrated Chicago Burch trial, where he is said to have voluntarily testified to some very disgusting things touching the character of Mrs. B. The Captain's name being mentioned by the young lady, the Major remarked that if it was the Boyd of the Burch case, he, the Major, did not care about extending his acquaintance. This coming to the ears of Captain B., led to an interchange of notes, and a visit to the Wisconsin camp on the part of some of Boyd's fellow-officers, who undertook to "whale" the Major. From the advices I have of the affair, it does not appear that the Zoo-zoos made much off of the Badger, who, though a little man, is full of pluck, and not altogether unacquainted with the "manly art." The Major is said to have thrown his arms about in a very careless manner, and the zoo-zoos went to grass promiscuously.

—The Troy *Whig* understands that one of the saddlery and harness firms of that city, which for some time have been busy on a Government contract, has had 1,800 harnesses thrown back on its hands. The order was made by the Department of the West, under Fremont.

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10 tons	PIG TIN,
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10 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
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Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission.

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAM'L A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

136 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. E. F. W. ELLIS.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,

No. 205 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Panton Mills.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 162 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give each superior advantages.

M. S. NICHOLS. O. F. BRITT. H. A. NICHOLS.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6131, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 256, 258 and 260 South Water street.

ALBERT E. NEELEY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD P. LAWRENCE.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission.

MURRY NELSON. E. L. STEVENS.

For the Army.

WANTED FOR THE REGULAR Army, Eighteenth Infantry Rifles,

ABLE-BODIED MEN,

For three years. Good pay, Board, Clothing and Medical attendance provided. Pay from

$13 TO $21 PER MONTH.

Promotions to be made from the RANKS. Nineteen Companies of this Rifle Regiment are now full and in the field. Apply to Head Quarters, No. 62 South Clark street, under Brewster's Hat Store, under Sherman House. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Captain U. S. A., Recruiting Officer.

FIRST REGIMENT U. S. VOLUNTEER LANCERS.

Capt. J. A. WARE is authorized by Col. RANKIN to raise a company for this crack corps, which is raised under the auspices of the Federal Government. This is the first introduction into the American service of that

FORMIDABLE WEAPON, THE LANCE,

Which played so important a part in some of the most fiercely fought battles of the Great Napoleon. The project is a favorite one with GENERAL McCLELLAN, and the corps will be

Splendidly Uniformed, Mounted and Equipped.

Every man will have pistols, a sabre and a lance twelve feet long.

The Governor has granted special permission to Capt. Ware to recruit in this State.

Headquarters, 114 Dearborn Street.

Removal.

REMOVAL.—The subscriber is selling Apples, Cranberries, &c.,

At No. 50 State street.

Customers will please note the change of location.

Chicago, Dec. 18th, 1861. H. P. STANLEY.

TO GLOVE MAKERS.—We have a few dozen of the celebrated Gloversville Dressed Buckskins, at 239 Lake street.

C. C. WALLIN & SONS

Photographic Albums.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!!

AT FASSETT & COOK'S

Emporium of Photographic Art.

FASSETT takes this method of informing his friends, customers and the public generally that the promised stock of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

Selected and purchased by his Agent in New York,

HAVE ARRIVED,

And are the RICHEST, MOST ELEGANT, and at the same time the CHEAPEST ever exhibited in Chicago. Now, while the assortment is fresh and complete, is the time to make selections

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FASSETT & COOK are still making three hundred daily of those exquisite keep-sakes,

Cartes de Visite!

The beauty of which has created for their establishment an enviable reputation.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Plain, Colored and Retouched in India Ink; Ivorytypes and every style of desirable Pictures made to suit the taste of sitters, and the public may rest assured that the aim of Mr. FASSETT (the resident member of the firm) is to produce and sell none but the

BEST PICTURES,

Unsurpassed by any in the Country.

We have also the largest and best selected stock of

GOLD AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES

Ever brought to this market, all of which will be sold to customers lower than can be obtained elsewhere.

ADVICE TO SITTERS:

Ladies wishing to bring their children for Likenesses should dress them in light colors, small figures, plaids or plain goods, and chose a bright morning, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. The best hours for adults these short winter days are between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

We would advise all parties wishing Colored Pictures

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

To hand in their orders at once, so that we may have sufficient time to accommodate all.

Account Books.

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FOR SALE AT

140 LAKE STREET,

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STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

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Coal and Wood.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT.

A Saving of $2.25 per Ton.

Until further notice, I will sell our best screened Illinois coal at our July price, $3.25 per ton delivered, and our Nut Coal at $2.50 per ton delivered.

This Coal is pure, dry, carefully screened, and pronounced by our customers, among whom are some of the first citizens of Chicago, to be quite

Equal to the Best Erie Coal

For family use. It is mined 380 feet below the surface, and is altogether a different article from the Illinois Coal formerly sold here.

Warranted to give satisfaction or the money returned. S. S. HAYES, Agt., Office and Yard South east cor. Lasalle and North Water sts.

BLANCHARD & BORLAND,

Dealers in

Briar Hill, Chippewa, Erie & Blossburgh Coal,

Corner Market and Washington streets.

Coal for family use in every instance screened before delivery.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY,

Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Streets

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET.

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order.

Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Shaw, Johnson & Co.,

OF CINCINNATI,

Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium and Very Elegant

CABINET FURNITURE

At No. 81 LAKE STREET,

(Under the Tremont House,)

Which will be sold at from 30 to 50 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.

C. MORGAN has Removed to

169 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable assortment of Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,

Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut; Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds.

Please call and examine this stock before you buy.

Military Maps.

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of

Lloyd's Great Military Maps

—AT—

MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

Agents, male or female, can make $5 per day selling Lloyd's Great Steel Plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States, five feet square, worth $10—price 50 cents. Lloyd's $100,000 Steel Plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only Map used by Gen. McClellan—worth $30—price 50 cents. Lloyd's official Steel Plate Map of Missouri—worth $5—price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America—$100,000 copies of which have already been sold—price 25 cents. Any one ordering either of these Maps can have their money returned if not satisfied. Maps sent any where on receipt of price and two cent stamps to pay postage. Address J. DIXON, Jr., 116 Dearborn street, Chicago, Manufacturers Agent. P. O. Box 2852.

Agents will be supplied at large discounts. Maps warranted.

All communications requiring an answer must enclose stamp. Lloyd's Maps are in German, French, Spanish and Italian, and can be sent to foreign countries at newspaper postage.

Co-Partnerships.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING between Henry Lester and Richard M. Thomas, doing business under the name of Lester & Thomas, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry Lester is alone authorized to settle the business, and will pay all liabilities of said firm.

HENRY LESTER. R. M. THOMAS.

Chicago, Dec. 26, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HALSEY & KING is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness due to the firm is to be paid to C. S. Halsey, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, and to make payment of all liabilities.

C. S. HALSEY. EDWARD KING.

Chicago, Dec. 17, 1861.

C. S. Halsey will continue the business of the Homoeopathic Pharmacy at the old stand, 165 Clark street.

DISSOLUTION.—The interest of Charles W. Brown ceases in our firm on and after this date. T. W. BAXTER & CO.

Chicago, August 22, 1861.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Building and Rooming Goods ... Manufactory, 157 and 169 East Washington street.

Military Goods.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES.—C. ROBY & CO., Manufacturers of Line Officers, Staff, Medical, Paymasters, and General Officers U. S. Regulation Swords, Belts and Sashes. BLODGETT, BROWN & CO., sole Agents, 88 Beekman street, New York.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs, and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season, would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.

Military Caps made to order.

J. & A. HERZOG, 128 Lake st.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

AND

Hudson Bay Company's Furs.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

At Wholesale or Retail.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Branch of 500 Broadway, New York.

All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the

NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,

No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

Agencies.

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD.

LOAN AGENCY,

Collection and Insurance Office

OF

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets.

We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of

PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.

Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or, through correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as preferred by our consignors. We pledge ourselves in no case to buy or sell Produce on our own account, but in all respects to keep ourselves in position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.

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Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS.

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.

BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

Of every kind required for

GOVERNMENT USE,

Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT,

REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations,

Constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

242 South Water St, Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street,

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.

A. G. MOREY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

Railroads.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1861 .... 1862.

Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R.R.

IN CONNECTION WITH

CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD.

Quickest and Best Route

From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching these places more than three hours in advance of any other route.

On and after November 25, 1861, and until further notice, passengers by leaving Toledo on the Cleveland & Toledo R. R. ... reach Clyde ... at 7.00 A. M. making close connection with Mail Train on the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R., reaching Tiffin at ... A. M.; Carey at 9.50 A. M.; Bellefontaine at 11.17 A. M.; Urbana at 12.12 P. M.; —there connecting with train on the Col. ... Springfield at 1.10 P. M.; arriving in Dayton at 2.30 P. M.; Hamilton at 4.35 P. M., and Cincinnati at 5.42 P. M.—three hours in advance of any other route.

Passengers leaving Toledo at 4.30 P. M. make direct connection at Clyde, reaching Sandusky at 6.40 P. M.

Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Office in Toledo.

Baggage checked through and no charge for handling.

Smoking Car attached to all Passenger Trains.

E. RICE, Supt. S. D. & C. R. R.

L. D. RUCKER, Supt. C. & T. R. R.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot at 9 A. M., except Sundays, and 11:45 P. M. except Saturdays. Arrive at Chicago at 8:40 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.

The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:45 P. M. daily, and arrives at 9:30 A. M.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express 9:00 A. M., through to all the above points and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul.

5:00 P. M. for Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Rockford.

Trains arrive at 11:45 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. DEWITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY Dec. 23, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: 9:00 A. M. and 9:00 P. M., for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points. 9:00 A. M. and 11:30 P. M., for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points. 4:00 P. M. for Elgin and intermediate points. 5:00 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11:45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 4:30 P. M. Through Trains arrive at ... A. M. and ... P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:00 A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

6:40 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)

6:10 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)

6:10 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars are attached to all Night Trains, and baggage checked through to all Eastern Cities.

Only one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 6:10 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air-Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

6:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 5:30 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:00 A. M., Albany 4:15 A. M., New York 3:00 P. M., Boston 12:00 A. M.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:00 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 6:00 P. M., Albany 6:15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4:30 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Fast Express, arriving in Chicago at 5:30 A. M. Fast Express, and 11:30 P. M. Night Mail Train.

The 6:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all Night trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

9:00 A. M., and 12:00 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:30 P. M. and 4:15 A. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.

Waukegan Accommodation Trains leave Chicago at 4:30 P. M. and arrive at Chicago at 9:30 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. 72 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago.

The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York; No. 77 Washington-st., Boston; Depot, 13th and Market sts., Philadelphia; No. 80 North-st., Baltimore, and at General Depot, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express leaves at 9:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted); arrives at 4:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Night Express leaves at 11:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrives at 5:30 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Mendota Accommodation leaves at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted); arrives at 10:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted).

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

9:30 A. M., Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at ... P. M., ... Springfield ... P. M., Alton ... P. M., St. Louis ... P. M., Terre Haute ... P. M., Cairo ... A. M.

5:00 P. M. every day—arriving at Decatur at ... A. M., Springfield ... A. M., Alton ... A. M., St. Louis ... A. M., Terre Haute ... A. M., Vincennes ... P. M., Evansville ... P. M., Cairo ... P. M.

On Saturdays the 5:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Passengers for Alton and St. Louis.

The 5:00 P. M. Train on this Road is the Night Train leaving the city for those points.

Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains will leave Chicago: ... Leave Wood Lawn ...

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects.

With 285 Miles of Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West,)

FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA.

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail—Afternoon Fast Line—Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburgh to New York, (430 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY—OTHERS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburgh good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Best Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

Fare always as Low as by any other Route.

BUY TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS:

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Be particular to mark packages "Via Penn. Railroad."

S. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia. MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore. LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York. LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila. L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

... A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Louisville, ... and all points on the Ohio River.

Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the West ... No. 56 Dearborn street ...

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1861.

THE CITY.

To Advertisers.

Advertisements and special notices intended for the Evening and Night Editions must be handed in at the Counting Room before one o'clock each day. The Evening Edition affords an excellent medium for transient advertising, as it circulates at all the hotels, depots, public places, and on all the trains departing in the afternoon and night, besides being read by thousands of citizens who obtain the paper from the news boys, at the news stands and at the Counting Room. The terms for such advertising, are made known at the Business Office, 51 Clark street.

THE WAR IN INDIA.—The Panorama of the War in India, will be on exhibition in this city during the week.

THE MILL.—The prize fight to which we have before alluded, comes off to day. The particulars as to time and locality, have been kept a profound secret, in fear of police interference, but it is known that the train leaves at 9 a. m.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Circuit Court will adjourn on Monday until Thursday morning of this week, in honor of the first day of the New Year. There will be no call of the docket on Monday.

A CHEAP WAY OF MAKING A NEWSPAPER.—The *Times* waits until the evening editions of the TRIBUNE and *Journal* are issued, steals the dispatches and then issues, thereby saving its telegraph bill. It is a cheap way of getting up a newspaper, if not an honest one.

SCARF LOST.—A very handsome red scarf was left on seat 27, section N, in Bryan Hall, at the conclusion of the concert on Friday evening, and was found by one of the audience a few minutes after. Will the person who found it have the kindness to leave it at the TRIBUNE office?

HIGH PRICE OF COFFEE.—At the present high price of coffee, every family should be supplied with one of Sanborn's Patent Coffee Steepers. It will save a large amount in the consumption of the article, and at the same time produce a most delicious and delicate cup of the beverage. Try one. For sale by W. H. Malory, No. 71 Lake street.

MASONIC.—At a Regular Communication of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, held in the Masonic Temple on Wednesday evening, December 25th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—W. B. Batcham, W.M.; J. W. Norris, S. W.; L. A. Hamblin, J. W.; Henry Starring, Treas.; C. H. Lillibridge, Sec.; J. H. Johnson, S. D.; C. Sink, J. D.; E. J. Higgins, Tyler.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at 5½ o'clock Saturday morning, was occasioned by the partial burning of a small wooden tenement at the corner of Wells and Whiting streets. The Department was out in good style, but the flames, which had not got fairly started, were extinguished by the neighbors before it arrived on the spot. Damage slight.

DEATH AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—Samuel Gorman, a member of Company I, 4th Regiment, died of measles on Friday last at Camp Douglas. The body was sent to his relatives at Millersburg, Mercer county. On Saturday, another soldier died at camp, named Harvey Burean, a member of Capt. Lawson's Company, Mechanic Fusileer Regiment. The body was forwarded to Grundy county on Saturday night.

THE RIGHT NAME.—The name of the gallant Lieutenant Colonel of the 32d Indiana regiment, Gen. McCook's Division, who participated so creditably in the Mumfordsville fight, has been traveling through our exchanges in every conceivable shape orthography can be twisted into. His proper name is Henry von Trebra. He was formerly a flour dealer in this city, and is well known in the North Division. Before coming to this country he was an officer of distinction in Prussia.

PROMOTIONS.—S. W. Grosvenor, William J. Steele, and Jonathan Slade, by a special order from Gen. McClellan, have been discharged from Barker's Dragoons, now at Washington, and have received commissions in Col. Voss' cavalry regiment, Grosvenor as Captain; Steele, First Lieutenant, and Slade, Second Lieutenant. These promotions are well made. The officers are men of experience and proficients in the cavalry drill, and bring to their new positions the valuable results of long service as volunteers. We understand they will be ready to receive recruits on Monday. This is an excellent opportunity which many desiring to enlist in the cavalry service will be quick to improve.

TOM THUMB.—Gen. Tom Thumb, who has been the feature of the past week, remains at Kingsbury Hall for another week, which will positively be his last one, as on Saturday next he commences a journey northward. The little man has met with extraordinary success in this city, and will vary his entertainments the coming week so as to suit the tastes and indulge the curiosity of all. The General at the Hinkley concert Friday evening and created quite a sensation. He entered the Hall during Mollenhauer's splendid performance of the "Carnival," and in spite of the excellent music drew the attention of the whole audience and was the focus of hundreds of opera glasses. For a little man, the General is decidedly a big thing.

☞ As civilization advances, the calls upon the ingenuity of the inventor increase, and day by day the contrivances of earlier times give place to articles of elegance and usefulness. The Saponaceous Compound of *Honey Glycerine* and *Cocoa Nut Oil*, designated Cocoaine Soap, has already elicited the highest admiration of competent judges. It is prepared from the purest and best materials, and possesses the desirable qualities of rendering the skin delicately smooth and clear, and removing all imperfections. It is guaranteed equal, if not superior, to the far famed and heretofore unrivalled productions of the celebrated Paris and London perfumers. It is neatly and elegantly put up in boxes containing three cakes at 35 and 50 cents the box by Smith & Dwyer, druggists and chemists, opposite the Tremont House.

AN OUTRAGE ON TOM THUMB.—A daring attempt was made on Friday night last to rob the little General, Tom Thumb, of his jewels and other articles of value which have been presented him, and which, apart from their worth as souvenirs, are of the most costly description. The burglars broke into the dressing-room of Kingsbury Hall, where Thomas gives his entertainments, and thoroughly ransacked every box and trunk in the room, scattering dresses and other articles over the floor indiscriminately. The jewels in the mean time were safe in the hands of the watchful agent at the hotel, and the burglars were poorly rewarded for their trouble. Seeing no earthly use for such a collection of small clothes, the burglars decamped without abstracting any of them. They had evidently seen the jewels on exhibition, and noticing they were removed to the rear, supposed they were kept there.

"PITCHING IN."—The *Journal* is exercised again because we have "pitched into" the sextons, and wonders if we will next "pitch into" the churches and graveyards. We would advise the *Journal* to pitch into the church itself, as speedily as possible, if it would be in a proper condition to pitch into the graveyard, an operation, from appearances, not far distant. We intend, when we *know* a thing to be wrong to hit it square in the face and keep hitting it as long as we have breath. If that day ever arrives when we must get upon our knees, eat dirt at the bidding of every rascal, and wink at every enormity lest we displease some titulary, powerful or wealthy knave, we shall not follow our neighbor's example by doing it publicly. The *Journal* has done it for sixteen long years. What thrift has it to show for its fawning? Where does it stand in the great journalistic race of the day? Who knows where it will be to-morrow?

NASTY FIT.—A man by the name of John Martin, an Englishman, brought in from the [illegible] Police Precinct on Saturday charged with drunkenness and abusing his family, while awaiting examination before Justice Davis of the Police Court, fell down in a fit with a horrible scream, and for some moments lay extended upon the floor of the prisoners' bar, a sight that might curdle the blood of the most callous observer. For a few minutes his life was despaired of, and it was not until water had been used plentifully upon his face and the palms of his hands had been continuously beaten by the attendant officers that the congested blood left his face and flowed again in its customary channels. It would seem that one such lesson as this witnessed by the [illegible] occupants of that dock would have the effect of a solemn warning and induce them to let liquor alone. Martin was well enough [illegible] dollars and [illegible] in ten or fifteen minutes from the time of his sudden attack.

The Funeral of Col. W. A. Webb.

The body of the late lamented Colonel William A. Webb, who died at Smithton, Mo., last Tuesday, was brought to this city over the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago railroad on Saturday morning, in charge of Acting Quartermaster General Martin, Capt. Verden, of the 1st regiment Douglas Brigade, and Capt. Rankin, of the United States Army. The train reached the depot at 5 o'clock a. m., and the remains of Col. Webb were immediately taken in charge by an escort detailed by Col. Cumings, of the Fifty-first Regiment, for the purpose, and transported to Bryan Hall. Guards were at once placed at the doors of the building, and the populace excluded until ten o'clock, at which hour it had been announced the funeral ceremonies would commence.

At ten o'clock, our citizens, ladies and gentlemen and soldiers, began to crowd the gallery of Bryan Hall, the lower portion having been reserved by the master of ceremonies for the accommodation of the military and the corpse, which lay in state in a metallic case in the centre of the apartment, directly facing the stage, draped in the American colors and guarded. The silver plate upon the elegant sarcophagus bore the following inscription:

> W. A. WEBB,
> Colonel of 42d Regiment Ill. Volunteers.
> DIED
> December 24th, 1861.

At eleven o'clock, the escort and guards were removed from the hall, and their places taken by the pall-bearers detailed by Col. Tucker: A number of the personal friends of the deceased also stood at the front of the stage. Rev. James Pratt, Rector of Trinity Church, the officiating clergyman, then came forward, clad in the canonical robes, and pronounced in a solemn manner the impressive and beautiful burial service of the Episcopal Church. This was preceded and followed by a dirge by the regimental band. The Rector closed the services by briefly addressing the assemblage substantially as follows: "Men and brethren: This is the last of earth—the last of the battle. It has been truthfully remarked that our whole life is but a series of skirmishes, and the great battle, the momentous conflict, comes at the close. Happy he who is prepared for the fight. St. Paul has wisely said—and let it be our aim to be able also to say—'Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ, our Lord.' May yours, my hearers, prove ever such a victory." Mr. Pratt then lead in a most fervent prayer, after which there was mournful music by the band, when the pall-bearers took up the body and deposited it in the hearse which stood at the door. The procession then formed in the following order, and marched north on Clark street, to the City Cemetery:

BAND.
COLONEL SMITH.
First Battalion 45th Regiment.

Guard of Honor.	Four Pall Bearers.	[HEARSE.]	Four Pall Bearers.	Guard of Honor.

Second Battalion 45th Regiment.
Color Guard.
Third Battalion 45th Regiment.
Citizens in Carriages.
Citizens on foot.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:

Col. Cumings, 51st Regiment Infantry;
Col. Baldwin, 57th Regiment Infantry;
Col. Lynch, 58th Regiment Infantry;
Col. Bell, 13th Regiment Cavalry;
Lieut. Col. Bradley, 51st Regiment Infantry;
Lieut. Col. Sherman, Regiment Mechanic Fusileers;
Lieut. Col. Hurlburt, 57th Regiment Infantry.

The regiment designated by Col. Tucker as stated in these columns on Saturday, to act as funeral escort of the late Col. Webb, was the Forty-fifth Illinois volunteers, from Camp Douglas. They appeared in dress uniform, excepting the Guard of Honor, who wore a fatigue suit and overcoats—and marched with arms reversed and colors clad in mourning. The commissioned officers also wore crape upon their sword hilts. The regiment acquitted itself with credit. Many remarked their fine martial appearance.

At the cemetery the ceremonies assumed a purely military character, and were performed in accordance with the army regulations. The body was temporarily consigned to the vault, until it shall be claimed or ordered forward to the East by the relatives of Col. Webb.

UNGRATEFUL.—The Detroit critics are growling savagely because the Hinkley Opera Troupe sang *Don Pasquale* with a piano accompaniment, and furiously ask why Grau did not bring his orchestra with him. A traveling orchestra is very like a traveling elephant, and when it sets out entire, invariably returns disjointed. Toodles, with his house full of wheelbarrows, coffins and doorplates, cannot be half so unhappy as a manager with an orchestra on his back. Therefore is it customary for the manager to hire his orchestra where he gives his operas. Chicago had *Don Pasquale* with an effective orchestra furnished at a moment's notice and with a single rehearsal. If Detroit had an orchestra, undoubtedly Grau would have employed it. When the singing birds go into the woods, however, they must take things as they find them, and expect the ungrateful rustics to pelt them.

THE FAIR NEXT WEEK.—We are pleased to hear that the Fair, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Butler, to be held at Bryan Hall on the 30th and 31st of December, the 1st and 2d of January, gives every promise of a good harvest. The universal impression seems to be, that it will succeed, and all are acting upon this idea. Dr. Butler is so well known among us, not only as a clergyman, but as the true-hearted chaplain of the Irish Brigade, that his name is a warrant of success; and his coadjutors cannot be excelled. The musical world gives its quota to the entertainment, as he has a right to expect. A pantomime for the lovers of wit and humor, and a series of tableaux, under the care of Mr. G. P. A. Healy, the celebrated artist, also give an excellent character to the programme.

CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of the Chicago Bible Society which was postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the evening, will be held on Monday evening, Dec. 30th, at Trinity Church. Services commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Messrs. A. Swazy, T. M. Eddy, D. D., Wm. Patten and James Pratt, D. D.

The meeting for the election of officers will be held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 31, in the Lecture Room, of the Second Presbyterian Church. T. B. CARTER, Sec'y.

DONATIONS.—The surgeons of Camp Douglas return thanks for the following valuable donations to sick soldiers:

From Chicago Sanitary Commission—3 woolen shirts, 2 prs drawers, 1 sheet, 1 pillow, 2 pillow cases, 50 comforters. Also valuable donations of medicines and other articles.

Received from Camp Douglas Hospital Aid Society—19 cans oysters, 2 lbs butter, 1 sack rusk, 6 bottles cranberry sauce, 3 tomatoes, 14 sheets, package of medicine valued at $3.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond*—No. 729, John Wynne and Seth S. Haines *vs.* John Bailey. Judgment and default. No. 723, Samuel C. Davis *vs.* Seeley, Hatfield and White. One week to plead. No. 724. Same *vs.* same. Same order. No. 728 Edgerton *et al vs.* Franklin Worcester *et al.* Default against defendants—No. 90, Chancery. George S. Murfey *et al vs.* Alex. S. Stewart *et al*—No. 311, Chancery. Ichabod L. Gage *et al vs.* James P. Garlick *et al.* Receiver's Report confirmed—No. 354, Chancery. George Bliss *et al vs.* Edmund B. Hanna *et al.* Report of Receiver confirmed—No. 424, Chancery. James Pattee *et al vs.* Wells & Chapman. Report of Receiver confirmed.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Manierre.*—No. 423, Chancery, Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Co. *vs.* the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, Joliet and Chicago Railroad, Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, John Ferguson, Thomas E. Walker, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company; Master's report confirmed and decree. Commissioners, R. B. Mason, E. H. Haddock, Jas. H. Rees appointed to partition property—the old St. Charles Air Line railroad depot opened. No. 254, Chancery, Eliza F. Foster *vs.* W. M. Foster; master's report confirmed and decree. No. 283, James Markhurst *et al vs.* canal boat Mary Ann. The Court found issue for defendant. Plaintiff moved for arrest of judgment and dismissal of appeal. Sustained, and finding arrested, and the order overruling motion to dismiss set aside.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Goodrich in banc.*—No. 837, T. E. Rigby and F. C. Rigby, Jr., *vs.* Jehiel F. Horton. Judgment for plaintiff for $168.50. No. 656, James Ward *vs.* Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Judgment, $43.69. No. 658, Geo. W. Stanford, use of J. D. Ward *vs.* same. Judgment for plaintiff $95.00. No. 662, James Mitchell, H. Putnam, R. & J. Page, use of R. F. Runyon, *vs.* same. Judgment for plaintiff, $27.46. No. 761, Frank T. Baker *vs.* Marine Bank, Chicago. Judgment of the 26th December. Set aside. New trial conceded.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Range of Thermometer for last week, noted by E. L. O'Hara, Druggist, No. 39 West Randolph street:

1861.		7 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.
Sunday,	Dec. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	31
Monday,	.. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday,	.. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday,	.. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday,	.. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday,	.. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday,	.. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Opera at the Theatre.

Mr. Collins, now performing an engagement at McVicker's Theatre, has consented to relinquish one night, and the Manager has thus been enabled to devote Tuesday evening to opera. Upon this occasion, the Hinkley troupe will appear with a splendid programme, both in concert and opera. Susini sings an *aria* from "Don Giovanni," Mollenhauer, the 'cellist, plays two solos, and little Mary McVicker will sing two ballads, besides appearing in a *duo* from "Trovatore," with Brignoli. The latter unique entertainment will undoubtedly prove a decided hit. In addition to the concert, the entire first part of the "Barber" will be performed, and the grand scena and duo from "Betly," by Susini and Brignoli. Seats can be secured, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, at H. M. Higgins's music store. This will indeed be a musical gala night, and an occasion which the lovers of music will not willingly lose.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—Mary Toomey, a young woman who has for some time been residing with Mrs. Mary Moody, a notorious keeper of a house of ill repute, on Rush street, North Division, was on Saturday arrested by officer Elliott, charged with abstracting the sum of $150, from the house of her boarding mistress. No examination of the case was had. The party was brought before Justice Akin, and held in the sum of $800 to appear on Tuesday of the present week for further examination, and was committed in default. A young man named Casey, suspected of complicity in the robbery, was also held in the same amount of bail for a further hearing.

PICTURES AT SALE.—We call attention to the advertisement of Gilbert, Sampson & Co.'s sale of choice engravings, in gilt and solid walnut frames, which will take place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 31st, at seven o'clock. They consist of first-class engravings and will provoke the admiration of the critic as well as the connoisseur. Go and inspect them.

☞ Public Speakers and Singers can use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, as freely as requisite—containing no opium or anything that can injure the system. They are invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

☞ Dr. Van Buren can now be consulted daily at his rooms in McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

THOMSON'S.—This is the place to secure a good dinner, a series of dinners, or weekly board—Game in its season, Oysters and other delicacies, promptly and nicely served. The first day you are not able to go home to dinner, try No. 53 Dearborn street. de30-2t.

☞ Martine, (of the Chicago Dancing Academy) gives a "New Year's Soiree," on Wednesday evening, at his "Terpsichorean Temple," corner of Clark and Monroe streets. A pleasant evening and good music will be enjoyed by those attending. School Soirees every Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

☞ During the last year I sold some 18,000 feet of my rubber moulding in this city, for keeping out the cold and preventing the rattle of windows. I am willing to refund the money paid for the same in every case where it has not answered the purpose for which it was intended.

J. D. BRADSTREET,
dec27 3t No. 4 Kingsbury block, up stairs.

TREMONT HOUSE.—"New Year call," wedding and visiting cards and splendid Monograms, for presents. Ladies call in parlors for "Yankee Card Writer." dec25-4t

☞ For Holiday Presents go to J. A. Colby, Agent, 118 Randolph st. He is selling off the entire stock of books and jewelry, at war prices. What the book stores sell for $1.00, I sell for 50c, $1.25 and $1.50 books for 62½ and 75 cents, and all other books at great reduction. Now is your time to buy your Holiday presents at half price. Such an opportunity as the unfortunate circumstances which render this sale necessary can never be expected to occur again. dec 11-3w

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25-1y

☞ Go to James Boyd's Exchange Office, 38 South Clark-street, to sell your uncurrent Money. He pays the best rates. [dec16-14t]

☞ Go to the TRIBUNE Office for your printing. dec3-1yr

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h321-1y

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

DIED.

In this city, on Saturday, Dec. 28th, AGNES DUNCAN, wife of John Ritchie, aged 41 years.

On Wednesday evening, the 25th inst., of Consumption, at Blackberry, Kane County, Ill., ISABELLA, widow of William Scupham.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power......	$500	20 horse power......	$1,250
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,500
10 " "	725	30 " "	1,675
12 " "	800	35 " "	2,000
16 " "	1,100	40 " "	2,200

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc5'39-1y

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
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FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and
MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
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Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work
Of every description.
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Notice to Packers.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
Slaughterers and Packers of
BEEF AND PORK.
Packing House, Archer Road, Bridgeport.
We are now prepared to execute with promptness and dispatch orders for the purchase, slaughtering, packing and curing of Cattle and Hogs, upon as favorable terms as any house in the trade.
OFFICE, 77 KINZIE STREET. de23-h29-1m

TO GROCERS.—We are receiving some of the choicest brands of
ST. LOUIS WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,
To which we invite your attention.
E. P. QUIMBY & CO. 120 South Water street

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter, Physicians for the diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS take this method of informing their Patients and those desirous of consulting them in this part of the country, that they have opened a Branch Office at No. 11 Adams street, Chicago, under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER. Special attention will be given to all diseases or affections of the
THROAT, LUNGS OR HEART,
To which branch of the profession the Drs. Hunter have for many years devoted themselves exclusively. Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Chicago Office, No. 11 Adams street. [illegible] New York Office, No. 2[illegible] East 13th street [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT.—For $1.00 I will sell the recipe for making the celebrated Prepared Glue, same as sold by Spalding and others. This is the first time this recipe has been made public. I propose to sell this recipe for One Dollar, to enable every man to make it. Spalding has made out of this glue more than two hundred thousand dollars within the last year. Address R. S. COUCH, Ottawa, Illinois. de21-h[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1861.

The week has been characterized financially by excessive dullness. Comparatively the demand for money is very light, and transactions generally are confined to narrow limits.

Considerable discussion was had in financial circles this morning, over the very full synopsis which our special dispatch had of the financial scheme to be presented to Congress in a few days by the Committee on Ways and Means. It is a measure of vast importance in almost any view in which it can be considered, and hence should attract very general attention. An article on the subject will be found on the second page of this issue. The attention of the entire public was absorbed in the afternoon by the dispatches stating that the traitors, Mason and Slidell, had been given up, and financial affairs were almost wholly neglected.

The market for New York exchange opened stringent, but towards the close it was a shade easier. Sellers were glad to realise on ¼; though ⅛ was freely paid by several of the larger houses early in the day. The buying range for the day was 1-16@⅛. The bank selling range was, as yesterday, ⅛@¼; the same parties selling at the outside figures as were reported yesterday. The demand is light.

GOLD.—The demand for gold is gradually falling off. Prices remain at former quotations, viz: selling by the leading banks to customers, ¾ per cent. premium; by the brokers 1@1¼; buying ½@¾.

INTEREST ON THE MICHIGAN STATE DEBT.—As will be seen by the notice in another column, the State Treasurer announces his readiness to pay the semi-annual interest, some $90,000, on our State debt. War times, it will be seen, have not affected the staunch credit of our State. It will also appear that both the present and the July interest, have been paid without any of those expenses for trips to New York and elsewhere, which have figured in former reports.

The above, from the Detroit *Tribune*, is in the highest degree complimentary to the integrity and the resources of our sister State.

BANKS IN THREE PRINCIPAL CITIES.—The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1860, as follows:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circula'n.
N. York, Dec. 21	$159,781,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Boston, Dec. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila., Dec. 23	31,161,001	7,167,366	2,118,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	78¾	78⅛
Galena	65	65
Rock Island	48¾	49
Burlington and Quincy	56	....
Michigan Southern (preferred)	39¾	39¼
Michigan Southern (common)	18⅛	19
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	41¾	42
Missouri 6s	39¾	41
Virginia 6s	47	47

Market, first board steady; second board weak.

THE NEW YORK BANKS AND THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.—We take the following from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:

A letter has been made public, addressed to Moses Taylor, Esq., chairman of the loan committee of the associated banks of this city, and understood to be written by the President of one of our largest banks, upon the subject of the loans which have been made by the banks to the Government. After stating that the former never intended to be other than the medium between the people and the Government, immediately supplying the money of the few represented by the banks, until that of the many could be gathered in, the account between the contracting parties is thus set down:

The banks have now advanced $110,000,000
And have received back in reimbursement of sales to the public, about 35,000,000

Leaving them now in advance $75,000,000

And have agreed to advance about thirty millions more, which at this moment is the whole of their undertaking.

Four months have now passed since the banks commenced these advances, and their expectations have not been realized as to the extent of their relief from the private subscriptions, which have recently greatly diminished. For this reason it was determined that the last advance was on bonds suitable for the European market, by which they expected at least to be able to effect a loan in Europe, should the state of exchange render it desirable. The recent excitement growing out of the affair of the Trent has rendered that resource quite unreliable, and the banks will be compelled to continue their advances without immediate prospect of relief, either at home or abroad.

In the meantime, the exchanges have been turned against the city, and the specie paid into the treasury does not now, as formerly, return into the banks. It is now nearly time to decide whether the banks ought to agree to take the next fifty millions of which they have the option until the 1st of January. If that question is answered in the negative, in the view of the writer the Government has no option but to pay its creditors in demand notes, which will then become the currency of the country. The question then remains, ought the banks to receive any irredeemable currency as money without full provision for its payment? And on this head the writer remarks:

It is very clear that this currency cannot be received by banks under their present legal obligations to treat all credits on their books as expressing an equivalent of coin. Leaving all logical conclusions from this statement undrawn, what will be the situation of the Associated Banks after commencing to take this currency?

With one hundred millions of Government loan still on hand, they will possess a strong and undeniable testimonial of patriotic devotion. The paper money which they thereafter receive must largely accumulate in their hands, thus all the while substantially increasing their Government loans. So long as the banks in New York receive such circulating notes on deposit, they will remain at par throughout the country, and those who hold them will naturally seek to secure for them the guaranty of the Associated Banks, by placing them on deposit, and making them the basis of exchange. The natural course of trade must produce an expansion of credits by the operations of such a currency, and deposits in banks must largely increase, and be represented in their vaults as Government notes, and in their books as legal obligations.

In the meantime, the specie of the Associated Banks who have taken and are now carrying the Government Loans, is rapidly passing into the hands of those who have not shared in this patriotic work; and when a new currency shall flow to New York, in the natural course of trade, the basis on which it rests will be found to be held elsewhere.

Whether the resort by government to paper money be immediately or remotely probable, is it not wise that the decision respecting it should now be made? and the more so because the payment of every call of 10 per cent. upon their government engagement renders the banks less able to maintain a free choice.

The decision by the banks to receive such notes as money amounts practically to taking up such additional Government loan at par, and to the certainty of having it rapidly accumulate in the banks in proportion as it shall depreciate in public estimation. It amounts to a guaranty by the Associated Banks that the notes shall be maintained at par throughout the country.

Surely the assumption of such a risk, and the value of such a boon, requires ample compensation. How can that be given?

First—By securing from Congress a law indemnifying the banks from loss for any depreciation in their hands of the loans already taken, and not yet sold.

Second—By declining to take the Government notes as money, until the passage of an act furnishing ample guaranties of payment by a special war tax, which, together with the ordinary sources of revenue, shall be sufficient to provide—

1. For the ordinary expenses of the Government.
2. To pay the interest promptly on all loans contracted.
3. To redeem, say, within one year, all the demand notes to be issued. Said notes to be in all cases receivable for payments to Government.

With this provision fairly and fully made, the Associated Banks and all other holders of Government loans and notes, will possess both "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1861.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	....	....	....	....	....	....
R I R R	722	1400	700	....	....	800
Ill C R R	305	350	1939	734	20	....
C B & Q R R	245	2194	3126	....	....	....
N W R R	2782	3018	....	121	428	....
A & St L R R	63	330	5550	1400	....	....
Total	4117	7292	11008	2255	468	800

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	H'wes brls.
G & C U R R	....	....	....	....	....	....
R I R R	3269	42	55	....	8126	....
Ill C R R	1260	178	....	4204	16355	....
C B & Q R R	4400	30	113	11682	71088	....
N W R R	84	15	17	1494	....	....
A & St L R R	750	20	48	500	....	....
Total	9863	285	233	17760	96149	....

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day; but there was very little disposition among buyers to operate, and the leading markets were dull and dragging—both Corn and wheat having suffered a slight decline. As soon, however, as the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell was received, renewed confidence was imparted to nearly every article, and prices generally rallied—in some instances a material advance being gained.

The receipts of Live Hogs to-day were upwards of 9,000 head; but under an active inquiry both by shippers and packers, the market was brisk and firm—heavy hogs selling about 5c above yesterday's prices; but towards evening, owing to further arrivals, the market was rather tame, and buyers held off, looking for lower prices to-morrow. About 6,500 head changed hands at the various yards, at a range of $2.40@2.80 gross—the bulk of the sales being at $2.55@2.70 for heavy, and $2.40@2.50 for bacon hogs.

The Provision market was generally quiet. Mess Pork is still in fair demand, and we note sales of 250 brls at $9.50, and 250 brls light Mess at $9.00. The demand is still chiefly on Canadian account. Lard is dull, especially steam-rendered, and we note light sales at 6¾@7c for kettle-rendered; 6¾ @6¾c for steam; and 6¾c for No 1 Lard. There is nothing doing in Cut Meats.

There was a good demand for Beef Cattle to-day, and the tendency of the market was decidedly upwards—with sales at $2.90@3.15 for good to prime, and $1.85@2.87½ for common to fair. Besides the active inquiry by packers of tierce beef, there is a good demand by Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and New York shippers, and also by Government contractors.

The supply of Dressed Hogs is still very light, and the market to-day was firm, with sales at $2.90@3.30—the bulk of the transactions being at $3.15.

The demand for flour is still very light, and the market dull and stagnant. To-day about 900 brls were sold at a range of $3.55@4.00 for Spring extras, and $4.50 for Winter. The wheat market opened dull and lower, with sales of No 1 spring at 69c, and No 2 spring at 63@63½c; but as soon as the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell was announced, an active speculative inquiry took place, and an advance of fully 1c was gained, with sales of No 1 spring at 70c, and No 2 spring at 64½@65c—closing with buyers at the inside and sellers at the outside quotation. Corn was dull and ½c lower, with sales of about 35,000 bushels at 28½@29c for Mixed in store—principally the outside figure. Oats were dull, with sales at 18c. Rye was firm at 32c. Barley steady. Seeds quiet but firm. Highwines unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

PROVISIONS—The market for all kinds of Produce to-day was exceedingly quiet. Sales were: 250 brls Mess Pork, at $9.50; 250 brls Light Mess at $9.00; 150 brls Mess Pork, on p. t.; 50 tcs prime kettle Leaf, at 7c; 100 tcs prime steam-rendered Lard, and 50 brls kettle-rendered, at 6¾c; 20 tcs No. 1 Lard at 6¾c; 100 tcs prime steam Lard at 6¾c; 100 tcs Yellow Grease at 4½c.

TALLOW—19 brls butchers' at 7½c; packers' tallow is held at 7½@8c.

FLOUR—Received, 4,117 brls. Market dull. Sales, 300 brls "Peerless" spring extra at $4.00; 100 brls good extra at $3.65; 100 brls do at $3.60; 100 brls at $3.55; 100 brls "Genesee" winter at $4.50.

WHEAT—Received 7,292 bu. Market opened dull and heavy, but closed at an advance of 1c ℔ bushel. Sales 400 bu No 1 Red Winter in store at 75c; 4,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 69c; 900 bu do at 70c; 400 bu No 2 Spring in store at 64c; 1,000 bu do at 63¾c; 25,000 bu do at 63½c; 5,00 bu do at 64¼c; 5,000 bu do (in a special house) at 65c; 800 bu Rejected Spring in store at 51c; 400 bu do at 52c; Bagged wheat dull. Sales 165 bags Iowa Club at 70c on track.

CORN—Received, 11,008 bu. Market dull and ½c lower. Sales, 28,000 bu Mixed in store at 28c; 1,000 bu do at 27¾c; 3,600 bu do at 28½c; 1,000 bu do at 29½c; 400 bu new corn on track at 18c.

OATS—Received, 2255 bu. Market dull. Sales, 5,000 bu No. 1 in store at 18c.

RYE—Received, 443 bu. Market firm. Sales, 3,000 bu No. 1 in store at 32c.

BARLEY—Received, 800 bu. Market firm. Sales, 150 bags good by sample, at 35c on track.

CLOVER SEED—21 bags good at $3.75.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 13c.

BROOM CORN—2 tons choice at $85; 4 tons inferior at $65.

BUTTER—Firkin in fair request at 7@8c. Roll dull.

EGGS—Fresh, 14@15c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens dull, with sales at $1.25 ℔ doz; Turkeys dull at at 7c ℔ lb.

COOPERAGE—Dull. 75 pork barrels at $1.20 del.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 285. Market more active and a shade firmer. Sales were:

19 Hogs, averaging 273 lbs at $3.30
17 " 275 " 3.20
14 " 250 " 3.15
9 " 246 " 3.15
120 " at $3.00@3.15, dividing on 200 lbs.
21 " at $3.00@3.12½, " 200 lbs.
15 " at $2.90@3.12½, " 200 lbs.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 9,862. There was a very active demand, both by shippers and packers, and the market for heavy hogs ruled 5c higher; but on bacon hogs there was no material change. Towards the close, owing to increased receipts buyers were not so eager, and the market was quiet. One lot of very choice hogs were sold by George Funk, (fed by Isaac Funk, of McLean county) to Mr. Ellis, for shipment to Brighton. They averaged 430 lbs. each, and brought $2.80 gross. John Hughes purchased one lot of 900 small bacon hogs, for Fisher & Taylor, at $2.40—averaging 200 lbs each. The day's transactions at the various yards were as follows:

Hogs.		av.		
106 Hogs.	av.	430 lbs at	......	$2.80
432	"	344	"	2.75
44	"	270	"	2.72½
991	"	292	"	2.70
90	"	353	"	2.65
257	"	314	"	2.62½
1153	"	308	"	2.60
129	"	292	"	2.57½
487	"	286	"	2.55
1216	"	280	"	2.50
315	"	240	"	2.50
146	"	231	"	2.42½
1083	"	223	"	2.40

BEEF CATTLE—Received 233 head. There was a very active inquiry for good beef cattle by packers, Government contractors, and shippers, and the market was buoyant. Sales were as follows:

Beeves.		av.		
34 Beeves,	av.	1264 lbs at	......	$3.10
12	"	1315	"	3.15
19	"	1240	"	3.00
63	"	1197	"	3.00
16	"	1412	"	3.00
16	"	1340	"	3.00
26	"	1386	"	3.00
14	"	1236	"	2.90
19	"	1270	"	2.75
30	"	1137	"	2.65
16	"	1170	"	2.60
15	"	1180	"	2.60
21	"	1250	"	2.50
14	"	1073	"	2.37½
14	"	1120	"	2.00
12	"	1100	"	2.00
17	"	920	"	1.85

Flour and Grain in Store in New York.

This morning the following was read on 'Change as being the stock New York city:

Flour, brls 500,000
Wheat, bu 2,000,000
Corn, bu 5,500,000

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Louisville Journal, 27th.]

The business of hog-killing around the Falls is closed in a great measure, as but little will be done hereafter save the slaughter of small lots on account of the feeders. There is no demand for hogs, and $3.10@3.15 net may be considered the top of the market. The number killed in this city yesterday was about 1,000, with but a few left over in the pens. The general business was very dull yesterday.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 28th.]

Dressed Hogs were a shade higher to-day. Prices ranged from $3@3.15 for light to heavy averages, the outside figure, however, was only paid for choice hogs. The receipts were 537 head. A lot of 106 live hogs averaging about 300 lbs, and another lot of 88, weights not given, at $2.65 ℔ cwt.

A sale of 1,000 brls English prime pork was reported on 'Change at $9.50. This quality of pork is at present worth more than heavy mess.

[From the Baltimore American, 27th.]

PROVISIONS—The provision market to-day was dull and unsettled, and we are still without any movement to note. The trade are ony buying to supply their immediate wants. In the absence of sales most of our quotations must be considered nominal. Bacon is selling in small lots at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 4¾@5¼c for sides, and hams ranged in price from 6@9c ℔ lb, as to quality. Bulk meat is dull, and as there is nothing doing in it, we are unable to give correct quotations, hence we omit them. Barrelled pork is steady at $12@$14 for city mess and for western do; $10.50@11 for prime, and $9.50@10 ℔ brl for rump. Barrelled beef is steady at $12.50 for Baltimore packed No 1; $16 ℔ brl for do mess, and $14@14.50 for repacked western mess. In lard there was nothing done to-day, but we quote it at 9c for western in brls and tierces; 8¼@8¾c for city, and 11@11¼c ℔ lb for refined.

England Discovers that she Doesn't Want our Breadstuffs.

[From the London Shipping Gazette.]

We are now in a very different position compared with the corresponding period in 1860. Then we were suffering from the effects of a deficient harvest, both as respects yield and quality. Now we have a remarkably fine crop on hand, and of a quality well suited to our special wants. It follows, therefore, that it is not absolutely necessary we should import the same quantity of either wheat or flour from the States, as it was during the early part of the present year. Still we freely admit that the consumption must be liberally met during the next year or the result may be somewhat disastrous. The average imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom during the last five years, have amounted in round numbers, to about 5,000,000 quarters. This season the arrivals have exceeded 8,000,000 quarters, the whole of which, with the exception of about 1,800,000 quarters, have passed into consumption. In the figures for the first ten months of the present year, the States are represented to have furnished us with 2,056,686 quarters of wheat, and 3,363,806 cwts. of flour, or, in the aggregate, about 4,000,000 quarters. This is an enormous quantity to draw from other sources of supply. Hence, it is necessary that we should fully consider the power of those sources to meet the forthcoming deficiency in the importations from America. Russia has, this year, supplied us with only 827,324 quarters of wheat; but our advices from Odessa state that the crops in that quarter have turned out unusually large, and that the quantity of grain in warehouse at that port is 1,500,000 quarters—1,250,000 quarters being wheat, the remainder chiefly Indian corn. The produce of the wheat crop in Hungary is estimated at fully one-third larger than in 1860; whilst in Germany, as well as in other parts of the continent, except in France, the growers generally express themselves well satisfied with the result of the harvest. We shall not, of course, be able to draw large quantities of grain from the Baltic ports during the remainder of the Winter; but we may look forward with some confidence to an enormous import of wheat both from the Danube and the Black Sea. Wheat is now freely offering at Odessa at 39s. to 43s. per quarter. If to these figures we add freight, insurance, charges, &c., it would cost, laid down in England, from 51s. to 55s. per quarter. As Odessa wheats are not worth more than 52s. to 56s. per quarter at Mark Lane, these prices do not appear very tempting to the speculators, but, of course, a war with the States would enhance the quotations considerably, and cover the importers from loss on sales.

Admitting that there is no scarcity of grain in Russia, Prussia, Denmark, &c., it is a matter of deep interest for us to consider whether these countries will be in a position to supply us with, say 3,000,000 additional quarters of wheat next year. We estimate the quantity required at one-third less than the present year's importation from New York, &c., owing to the comparatively beautiful harvest gathered in England. Clearly, all men of business will direct their energies to the cheapest markets in the world, and it is equally clear that the shippers abroad will direct their produce to those which offer the greatest amount of profit. Upon this principle operations of an extensive character have already commenced.

Orders for the purchase of nearly 500,000 quarters of wheat have, within the last few days, been forwarded to the Black Sea ports, both for present and future shipment; but we have heard apprehensions expressed that a scarcity of shipping will alone prevent so rapid an outflow of food as could be desired. An immediate export of 500,000 quarters could not, of course, be made; but eventually there will be no want of vessels to bring home all the corn that we may require. War would naturally induce great caution on the part of our shipowners, and the vessels now trading to America would be released to bring grain from the south of Russia, at, perhaps, an important rise in freights. We do not, therefore, regard our future prospects with feelings of alarm. On the contrary, we are perfectly satisfied that our importations of food during the coming year will equal in extent those of the last four or five seasons, though, of course, in order to obtain all that we may require, we shall be compelled to pay higher prices than those now current. The Americans may, if they please, take a very different view of our breadstuff importations; but coming events may prove that some important miscalculations in reference to our actual dependence upon them have been made. The possession of some ten millions in gold, paid them for wheat, flour and maize, during the present year, appears to have had the effect of producing a most extraordinary feeling. They seem to view with delight the decline in their import trade this year of a hundred millions of dollars, the thirty millions increase in the exports compared with last season, and the total suspension of specie shipments. They must, however, remember that the "thirty millions increase" is represented in the value of breadstuffs, and that any hostile movement on the part of England would immediately put a stop to further shipments. We should then see more clearly than at present, how America can prosper without trade, and we should, perhaps, find the war in the South brought to a speedy close from want of funds. The future resources of the Northern States, so far as hard cash is concerned, must rely upon the amount of wheat, flour, &c., which they can export to England for ready money. Let those resources be dried up—as unquestionably they will be on the breaking out of a war—and an immense amount of paper money, never to be redeemed, except at a fearful loss to the holders, must be issued, and the result be nothing short of National bankruptcy.

Let us, then, be under no apprehension, however large our wants may be, that we shall suffer from an inadequate supply of food to make good our usual importations from America. Doubtless, we repeat, we shall have to pay higher prices on the Continent than we otherwise should, were the States to forward liberally; and it follows that our markets will be somewhat excited. But to suppose that we shall be actually in want of food is an absurdity. Besides, it occurs to us that we should act wisely in drawing more largely upon Continental resources, even though we may remain at peace with the States, were it only on the principle of an increased interchange of goods and produce.

The Tea, Coffee, and Sugar Tax.

The following schedule will show the increase of duty on these articles since the passage of the tariff of March last:

Tariff of March, 1861.		July, 1861.	Dec. 23, 1861.
Tea	Free.	15 cents.	20 cents.
Coffee	Free.	3½ cents.	5 cents.
Sugar, (clayed)	¾ cent.	2½ cents.	3 cents.
Sugar, (brown)	¾ cent.	2 cents.	2½ cents.

This addition, it is presumed, will yield seven or eight millions to the revenue of the Government for the present year.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—COTTON—Market quiet and nominal at 34@35c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Market opened quiet, and state closed about 5c better, with rather more doing in export and home consumption. Sales 13,800 brls at $5.20 @5.30 for rejected; $5.30@5.40 for super state; $5.57@5.65 for extra state; $5.25@5.40 for super western; $5.60@5.90 for common to medium extra western; $5.80@5.90 for shipping brands of extra round hoop Ohio; $6.00@6.75 for trade brands. Canadian a shade easier with moderate demand. Sales 700 brls at $5.30@5.40 for superfine; $5.60@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady and quiet, with small sales at about previous quotations. Corn meal quiet and nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—A shade better; sales 800 brls at 18¾ @19c.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, and closed a shade better; sales 2,000 Chicago bu spring at $1.28; 7,000 bu amber Wis at $1.33; 1,000 bu red state at $1.39; 13,000 bu winter red western at $1.35@1.37; 4,500 bu red Ky on private terms; 3,300 bu choice white Ky at $1.53. Rye firm; sales 7,000 bu prime 83c. Barley quiet and steady; sales 300 bu state at 75c. Corn opened steady, and closed about 1c higher; sales 66,000 bu at 65c for mixed western in store; 63½@64c afloat; sales rather more steady; sales at 62@64c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and prices a shade easier. Sales 220 brls at $12.50@12.62½ for mess; $13 for western and $8.25@9 for prime mess. Prime beef quiet and firm. Sales 100 brls at $4@4.50 for prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $11.50@12.00 for repacked mess; $13.50@13.75 for extra mess. Prime mess beef more active. Sales 1000 brls on private terms. India mess beef also in better demand. Sales 700 tierces, part at ... Cut and smoked meats dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon sides are in good demand. Sales 450 boxes at 6¾ for western Cumberland cut middles; 7@7¾ for short and long ribbed city, and 7¾ for short clear city dressed. Hogs firm. Sales at 4¼@5. Lard continues in good demand and easier prices. Sales of 1900 tierces at 7¾@8¾. Butter selling at 11@15c for Ohio; 16@20c for State. Cheese dull at 5¾@8c for common to prime.

GROCERIES—Sugar, raw, firm. Sales of 200 hhds P. R. at 7¾@8¾; 49 hhds Cuba at 8¾@8¾, and 150 hhds Malado at private terms. Molasses quiet. Sales of 10 hhds Barbadoes at 32c.

STOCKS—More active and higher. C & R I 49¾; C & G M S guar 89¾, M C 47¾, Erie pfd 59¾, N Y C 78¾, C & T 45, Tenn 6s 41¾, M & P du Chien 2d pfd 55, I C scrip 60¾, M S 19, Hudson 37¾, Pac Mail 86, Erie 32¾, N Y C 6s 91 a15, Ga 6s 66¾, Mo 6s 41, U S 5s '74 coupons 81.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER
AT AUCTION,
ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS,
In fine Gilt Rosewood and Solid Walnut Frames, superbly ornamented, at our Auction Rooms, No. 82 Lake street, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31st, at 7 o'clock, among which are the celebrated Engravings of Franklin at the Court of France, 1778; Clay's Speech in the Senate, 1850; The Trial of Effie Dean; Last Days of Webster; Weighing the Deer; Washington and his Generals; Washington's Entry into New York, 1783; The Plains of Heaven; The great day of his Wrath; The Immaculate Conception; Herring's Farm Yard Scene; Crossing a Highland Loch; Landseer's Highland Drovers; Going South, &c., &c. The collection embraces first-class National and Imported Engravings, some from the works of old masters' rare and valuable subjects. Will be on exhibition on MONDAY and TUESDAY during the day.
de28-h19-3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER
Household Furniture
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M. we will sell at our Auction Rooms, No. 82 Lake street, without reserve, a splendid assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting of Parlor Suites, in Walnut and Mahogany, Etageres, Book Cases and Secretaries, Ladies' Work Tables, Piano Stools, Cottage Chamber Sets, 10 pieces, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Hall Stands, Reception Chairs, Sofas, Parlor Chairs, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Marble Top Centre Tables and Stands, Dressing Bureaus, Bureau Commode Washstands, Oak and Walnut Extention Dining Tables and Chairs, Lounges, Card Tables, &c., &c.
de28-h19-3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake st.
CATALOGUE SALE OF
70 CRATES OF CROCKERY,
CHINA, GLASSWARE, &C., &C.,
At Auction, on a Credit,
At our Auctionroom, No. 82 Lake street, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
50 crates of White Earthenware,
20 " C. C. and Printed Ware.
Just received from the East—first quality of goods and in good order. Also in lots to suit the trade, the entire stock of French White China, Glassware, Britannia Ware, Tea Trays, &c., &c. Samples can be examined at our store early on the morning of the sale. Catalogues ready on Thursday, Jan. 2d.
Conditions of sale:—Under $100, cash; over $100 and under $200, sixty days; over $200, ninety days, with satisfactory endorsed notes.
de28-h989-td

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.
CUSTOM HOUSE, Chicago, December 12, 1861.
Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of Duty and Storage, within the time required by law, on the following merchandise, now stored in the United States Bonded Cellar at the Port of Chicago; and, whereas, default has been made in the performance of the conditions of the several bonds covering said merchandise. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I shall, on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the United States Bonded Cellar, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, in the City of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described merchandise, for the payment of duty, storage, interest and expenses, viz:
"L," Nos. 19 and 20, two one-eighth pipes of Brandy, bonded by J. McDonald.
"D," Nos. 1228, 1227, 1226 and 1243; four one-half pipes of Brandy, L. H. Rose.
"W B," Nos. 1208, 1207, 1202, 1219 and 1230; five one-half pipes of Brandy, S. F. White.
"W B," Nos. 1228, 1227, 1231, 1230 and 1226; five quarter pipes of Brandy, S. F. White.
"W B," No. 1280; one one-eighth pipe of Brandy, S. F. White.
"A S," 1st; four casks Wine, Fisk & Ripley.
"V H," 1st; three casks Wine, Fisk & Ripley.
"W B," 1206, 1208, 1209, 12 0, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1217, 1221 and 1222; ten one-half pipes of Brandy, Wm. Bois.
"W B," 1224, 1228, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1242, 1244 and 1246; eleven casks of Brandy, Wm. Bois.
"W B," 1247, 1254, 1258, 1262, 1264, 1265 and 1267; seven one eighth casks of Brandy, Wm. Bois.
LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.
de20-h957-2 w&wtd GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY JOHN RANKIN,
Auction Sale of
FINE FURNITURE, &C., CONTINUED.
On MONDAY and TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 30th and 31st, at 10 o'clock, I will sell on the premises, No. 203 Lake street, without reserve, the balance of stock of Furniture belonging to Messrs. J. and A. LIEBENSTEIN, who are retiring from the Furniture Trade, consisting of Mahogany Parlor Suites, Rosewood Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Easy Chairs and Rockers; Mahogany Chairs, Centre and Card Tables, marble tops; Mahogany Bureaus, Washstands and Tables, Cane Rocking and other Chairs, Stands, Looking Glasses, &c. Also, Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands and Tables, Cane Bottom and other Chairs, Stands, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.
de27-h55-4t JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street
(OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.)
REGULAR SALE DAYS
AT THEIR SALESROOMS:
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
EVERY THURSDAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
All Goods Sold for Par Funds.
Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to us.
oc11-1y WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
On MONDAY, Dec. 30th, and FRIDAY, Jan. 3d, 1862, will be sold cloths, cassimeres, satinets, underskirts and drawers, jackets, dress goods, blankets, clothing, Yankee notions, furnishing goods and jewelry.
Terms Cash—par funds.
de27-h38-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On Tuesday, December 31st, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold 200 cases Boys' and Youths' Boots; 20 cases Women's Boots and Shoes; 15 cases India Rubber Shoes. Sale positive. Terms Cash—par funds.
de27-h37-4t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY S. NICKERSON,
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.
Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861. au22-h1-1y

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin.
On MONDAY, Dec. 23d, and FRIDAY, Dec. 27th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks, Knit Goods, Black Union Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Dress Goods, Ginghams, Bleached Sheeting. Also, invoice of Clothing, Jewelry and Yankee Notions, Blankets. Sale positive. Terms Cash—Par Funds. S. NICKERSON,
de20-h889-1w Auctioneer.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.
[de1-h897-3m]

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE —163 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Established on the Eastern system. No girl sent from the office to any family unless she can give satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties desiring help suited by applying at the above office, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALMAM, Post Office Box 3243.
de3-h897-4w

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.
MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3326. [de11'61-1y]

TAX RECEIPTS,
Tax Receipts,
Tax Receipts,
Tax Receipts.
Now is your time to buy them. Will be sent to order to any part of the State by Express. Address
WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

1862 IS AT HAND, 1862
And your stock of
BILL HEADS
Will want renewing. Call and examine specimens and learn our prices before ordering.
TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble?
no4-h155-1m

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER.
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,
750 Packages
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ¼ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
50 Bales Stark Sheeting,
75 " Lawrence Sheeting,
100 " Appleton do.
100 " Indian Head do.
GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
20,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
20,000 OZARK BAGS,
Fifty cents a hundred deduction from above when purchased in quantities of 1,000 and over.
PRINTS.
100 Cases Merrimac Prints,
50 " American Print Works,
50 " Richmond Works,
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
25 " Hamilton Cotton Flannels,
100 Bales Denims, Stripe and Tick,
CLOTHS, KERSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS.
HOSIERY. NOTIONS
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
CARPETS,
Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.
OIL CLOTHS,
Bedding and Feathers, Retail Dry Goods,
DRESS GOODS,
Buying my Dress Goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them 20 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
NOTICE:
Purchases made at my establishment that prove unsatisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.
[no26-g265-1y]

Wanted.

WANTED.—A strong, healthy, patient and good-tempered woman to assist in the care of a lady, who is paralytic. Apply at 267 Illinois street. [de28-3t] C. H. RAY.

WANTED—A good Brush Drawer, immediately, at the Brush Factory, 204 Randolph street. GEO. E. GERTS & CO. de28-h97-3t

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer, in a private family. Apply to 261 West Washington street. de28-3t

WANTED—Any active man willing to work can make from $3 to $5 per day. Apply at No. 4 Kingsbury Block, (up-stairs.) de28-3t

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 1589.
MISS D. PRATT in attendance. de28-h93-1y

WANTED—A situation as Diningroom Girl, Chambermaid or the care of children by a young girl who can give good recommendation. Address "W," Box 2072. de27-h19-3t

WANTED.—A travelling collecting Agency, from one or two wholesale houses in this city, by a gentleman of age, integrity and pecuniary responsibility, and of LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION. The best of references given. Address Post Office Box 3614. de27-h17-3t

LAND WANTED—Improved or Unimproved in exchange for a large and valuable House and Lot in the City of Elgin, Ill. Address, giving location, description and price, Box 567, Elgin, Kane County, Ill. de27-h13-3t

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED.—The advertiser wishes a situation as housekeeper, in city or country, in a gentleman's family. Has had considerable experience. Address Post Office Box 2273, Chicago, Ill. de27-h37-3t

WANTED—By a man of steady and industrious habits, a situation in some Wholesale House, "a Grocery House preferred." Have had ten or fifteen years of practical experience in the mercantile and various other kinds of business. Salary not so much of an object as steady employment, and making myself generally useful. Can give good references if desired. Address "A. F." Post Office Box 1422. de17-h833-1w

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4253. oc24-g869-3m

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—WANTED—A smart young man to open an office in DETROIT, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for Lloyd's Military Maps, which go like the wind. $100 is sufficient capital. The right kind of man can make from $20 to $50 per week. Apply to or address with stamp, J. DIXON, Jr. Post Office Box 2502, 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago. de19-h734-3w

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyrights. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, northeast corner Randolph and Lasalle street, or address P. O. Box 3553, Chicago, Ill. de17-h889-1m

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post Office Box 4168, Chicago. ap4'61-1y

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand covered Buggy, cheap for cash. Inquire at 127 South Water street of A. A. ROGERS. de28-h81-1w

FOR SALE—A second-hand forty horse power Engine and Boiler, with Heater, Pump, Steam Pipes, &c., all in complete running order. Will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for city property, merchandise or improved farming lands. Address P. O. Box 4658, Chicago. de28-h86-3t

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS of good Michigan Potatoes for sale cheap at the corner of Kinzie and Rush streets. de27-h44-3t

FOR SALE CHEAP—$1200 worth of SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES will be exchanged for city property. Also, lands in Iowa and on the Illinois Central Road to exchange. Will pay some money if the property suits. There is no better machine in use. Will exchange for lumber. I have some for tailor's use which I will trade for clothing. Apply to W. HINDGE, Clarendon House, No. 282 Randolph street, or address Post Office Box 4080. de24-h60-3w

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures, including rectifiers and mixing tubs, of the largest and best established LIQUOR HOUSE in this city. Stock good and well selected, and trade of store very low. To any one wishing to engage in the liquor trade this is an opportunity seldom offered. Address "MERCHANT," P. O. Box 1878. de14-h582-2w

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 161 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 32 Clark street, corner of Lake. de11'61-1y

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS SEVEN Octave Piano Fortes, at 116 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, will be sold cheap for cash, or approved paper, or on monthly payments, by J. PRESTON. de1-h658-2m

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable Board at 173 Wabash Avenue. References exchanged. de24-1731

BOARDING—A front Chamber, suitable for Man and Wife, rooms for single Gentlemen, and Day Board, to be had at No. 221 State street, second dwelling north of Madison street, east side of State street. de28-h34-3w

BOARDING.—One suite of rooms and several single rooms, can be obtained with board at 45 Michigan avenue. de28-h70-3t

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 283 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. de27-h13-1w

BOARDING. — Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. de28-h56-3t

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can now be obtained at 282 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. se4-h31-6w

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock...... Curtain rises at 7¾.
Third and last week of the popular Irish Comedian,
MR. COLLINS.
THREE COMIC PIECES, SONGS AND DANCES.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30th, will be presented for THIS NIGHT ONLY the celebrated Comedy of
THE NERVOUS MAN AND THE MAN OF NERVE.
McShane ...... Mr. Collins.
With Songs, "SPRIG OF SHILLALAGH" and "WIDOW MACHREE."
Lady Leech ...... Miss Jennie Hosmer.
DANCE ...... Miss JENNIE HIGHT.
To be followed by the roaring Farce of
TEDDY THE TILER.
Teddy ...... Mr. Collins.
With songs, "LOW BACK CAR."
GRAND DANCE ...... Miss JENNIE HIGHT.
To conclude with the glorious Farce of
COUSIN LAMBKIN.
Cousin Lambkin ...... Mr. McVicker
Capt. Bantam ...... Mr. Myers

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1861.
GRAND GALA NIGHT
By the kind permission of MR. COLLINS, who has relinquished one night of his engagement, the Manager is enabled to arrange with the principal artists of the
ITALIAN OPERA!
From the Academy of Music, N. Y.,
ONE GRAND OPERATIC PERFORMANCE,
To take place Tuesday Evening, Dec. 31, 1861.
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY.
The distinguished American Prima Donna,
SIG. BRIGNOLI, the renowned Tenor,
SIG. MANCUSI, the eminent Baritone,
SIG. SUSINI, the great Basso,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, the great Violoncellist.
The entire combination will be under the direction of the distinguished Conductor of the New York Academy of Music, CARL ANSCHUTZ.
In addition to the above array of talent,
MARY McVICKER
Will appear during the evening's entertainment.
PART FIRST—GRAND CONCERT.
1—Madamina, from Don Giovanni ...... Signor Susini.
2—Ballad, Kathleen Mavourneen ...... Mary McVicker.
3—Violincello Solo—Ernst ...... Henry Mollenhauer.
4—Madre non dormi, duette from Il Trovatore—Verdi ...... Mary McVicker and Sig. Brignoli.
5—Carnival of Venice ...... Henry Mollenhauer.
6—Ballad, The Green Boys are They ...... Mary McVicker.
PART SECOND—The entire first part of Rossini's celebrated Comic Opera of
BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Miss Hinkley in her celebrated role of ...... Rosina
Sig. Brignoli, as ...... Conte Almaviva
Sig. Mancusi, as ...... Figaro.
PART THIRD—The grand scene and duette in Donizetti's famous Opera of
BETLY.
Daniel Bermon, the Hunter ...... Sig. Brignoli
Max Farner, the Sergeant ...... Sig. Susini.
☞ Admittance Fifty Cents—Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Second Circle 25 cents. Private Boxes, Four to Six Dollars.
Seats can be secured, commencing Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Higgins' Music Store.
Doors open at 7—Performance commences at eight o'clock. de30-h161-2t

Business Cards.

HENRY W. CLARKE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office 128 Lake street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill.
Having been in practice in Chicago for over twenty years, possessing the facilities of long experience and extensive acquaintance, efficient service will be rendered to patrons. Business promptly attended to in person. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Charges and commissions for services reasonable. Collections made and promptly remitted. Refers to any old citizen of Chicago. de27-h49-3t

WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Sol. M. WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will devote particular attention to the collection of Claims arising out of the present War, including SOLDIERS' PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSIONS. Also, amounts due upon contracts with the State or General Government.
Office 49 Clark street, Chicago. de17-h876-1m

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. mh9

ADAMS & DAVIS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
48 Clark street, (Room No. 1,) Chicago, Ill.
P. O. DRAWER 5775.
FRANCIS ADAMS. [de8-h697-1m] LEWIS H. DAVIS

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
Manufacturers of
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And Dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS and SEEDS. Factory, corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. MITCHELL. [no19] LOUIS ZAHM.

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 1[illegible] no4-h77-1y

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts., Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM GILBERT
Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c. de17-h878-3m

TO INVENTORS.—
COBURN & MARRS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS, Chicago, Ill. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, 29 Clark-st. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.
All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis. P. O. Box 4442. no8-h73-2m

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE
For Steam, Water and Gas,
BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,
And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.
Steam Heating Works
On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.
The Trade Supplied
With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.
102 WEST LAKE STREET.
no28-h275-3m

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.
au7-g314-1y

Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the
FESTIVAL CHIMES,
Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher,
H. M. HIGGINS,
oc21-g768 No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 3404. oc15-g220-1y

To Rent.

NOTICE.—Apartments to let at a bargain in a central locality, on very favorable terms, and Furniture for sale at half price, by a party about leaving the city. Inquire of J. M. MARSHALL, No. 97 South Clark street, Room No. 8. de27-h50-3t

TO RENT.—The two story and basement brick house, 128 Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Lot 50x180 feet. Rent $1000 per annum. For particulars apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, No. 2 Wheeler's Building, cor. Clark and S. Water sts. de19-h539-3w

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND
MELODEONS
TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs,) near Clark street.
[ap19'61-1y]

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S Fruit Dealers, 108 Randolph street.
Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents.
Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 3904. de4-h833-2m

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can refer to those who have bought of us the two former seasons. Country orders promptly attended to. Also, the extra large, at 45 cents per can. H. SANBORN,
no28-h66-3m 118 Randolph-st.—P. O. Box 1948.

Hotels.

RICHMOND HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.
BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY.
oc25-g364-3m E. WINNE & SON, Proprietors.

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. 36 LASALLE STREET
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. ap13

Amusements.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, January 4th, the Original and world-renowned American
MAN IN MINIATURE,
GEN'L TOM THUMB
SMALLEST MAN ALIVE!
At Kingsbury Hall, Randolph-st.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
Two brilliant Entertainments each day, afternoon at 3 and evening at 7½ o'clock. ... Saturdays, THREE grand Performances ... 12, afternoon at 3, and evening ... all hour previous. The ... derful impersonations ... English Baritone and ... certs, London; Mr. W. DE VERE ... can Tenor, and Prof. C. G. TITCOMB ... The General will ride in his
BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE CARRIAGE
From the Sherman House to the Hall, previous to each Entertainment.
ADMISSIONS:
Day Entertainment ...
Children under 10 ...
Schools admitted on liberal terms.
Evening Entertainment ...
Children under 10 ...
Reserved Seats ...
☞ The General and suite appear in ... Kenosha 7th, Racine 8th, Milwaukee ...
de14-h64-3w ALFRED CATELY ...

METROPOLITAN HALL.—W... be opened on MONDAY, Dec. ... short time only,
J. Insco Williams' Celebrated Moving
PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE
Commencing with the Creation of the World, and continuing in Historical order down to the ... Captivity, covering over 4,000 yards of canvas ... Exhibition each evening ... Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M. ... Tickets, 25 cents; Children ... cents. Packages of five tickets ...

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WESTALL, from ... Theatre, London, ... Chicago that he will ... Private Families to give ... polite and elegant accomplishments ... apply to Root & Cady's Music Store ...

METROPOLITAN HALL.—T... popular Hall has been re-painted and ...
PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER,
And is now for rent by the night or week ... rank it as one of the best Halls in the ... The first Artists of the country, ...
SOUND AND VENTILATION
It has hardly an equal. It will ... The rent will be moderate ... & Co., Proprietors of Metropolitan ... No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago ...

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts. ... Class open at all times for ... CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday ... rents only allowed as visitors ... day night for Scholars and Friends ... mitted except those in ... Box 1662.

For the Holidays.

SANTA CLAUS HAS ARRIVED
TOYS, all kinds.
WORK BOXES, every style,
DOLLS, from 10 cts. to $25.
OPERA GLASSES in endless variety.
SHOPPING BAGS,
The largest assortment in the United States.
GAMES, TEA SETS,
And a million of other different articles ...
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
No. 108 LAKE STREET.

New Goods.

NEW GOODS,
ELEGANT GIFTS
RICH VASES,
PARIAN IMAGES,
TOILET BOTTLES
Shown with pleasure and sold low by GAY ... BROTHER
Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Articles, No. 1[illegible] Randolph street.

Safes.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
NO. 22 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. TREBURY, 187 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago ... Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods ... Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching ... Store and Country Work solicited. ... by Mail or Express promptly attended to. ... Box 2692.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., West Side
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD
AND LITHARGE,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest ... price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box ...
fe5'60-wly E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago ...

General Notices.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—
UNION SEWING MACHINES
UNION SEWING MACHINES
UNION SEWING MACHINES
UNION SEWING MACHINES
UNION SEWING MACHINES
The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINES, elegantly finished with silver plate ... with drawers and a Hemmer, all complete ... offered at the extremely low price of $30 ... $35 ... for these Machines will be greatly increased by valuable improvements recently adopted. ... seamstress or tailor should fail to ... when such a machine can be had at ... A liberal discount will be given agents ... gage in their sale.
UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
71 Dearborn Street, McCormick's Block.
Address J. A. HANCE,
Agent for the Northwestern States.
Post Office Box 1481, Chicago.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—Notice is hereby given that on the ... day of January, 1862, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., the Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Proviso, in the County of Cook, will let to the lowest bidder the Building of a Bridge across the Desplaines River, three miles south of ... bridge is to be built after the plan of the bridge across the river near Harlem. For further particulars inquire at the house of C. G. FUNSHOK ... By order of the Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Proviso. C. G. FUNSHOK ...

GIFTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—All kinds of Gloves and Military ... Cavalry Sabres, Infantry Swords, Field ... Surgeons' Swords, Bowie Knives, Sashes ... Sword Knots, Shoulder Straps, Bugles, Crossed ... &c., besides the very best and largest ... sticks, the cheapest and best in the city. ... 28 Clark street, (up stairs), over the U. S. Express ...

SORGHUM SYRUP.—Parties having Sorghum for sale—in quantities of ... barrels or over—can find a market for it ... sample by express (charges paid) ... and price. WADSWORTH, FURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 6½ Clark street, Chicago ...
de16-h881-1m

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—The Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Co.'s B, F, I and K, 23d Reg. Ills. Vols. ... are required to report at Head-Quarters ... spective commands, at Camp Douglas, on ... 29th day of December, 1861, for muster ... CAPT. ... CAPT. ... CAPT. J. FITZGERALD ... CAPT. DANIEL QUIRK ...
de24-h849-1w

WITH CLEMEN'S & HORTON'S Wood Sewing Machine, patented ... ber, 1861, a man can saw two cords of Wood ... one cord the usual way. Equally adapted ... Timber, Logs, &c. Using either ... man power. Rights and Territory for sale ... cash or good property. Send stamp and ... Address W. M. HORTON, Box 2190, Chicago ...
de18-h882-2w-wedsat-1m

MARRIAGE CARD AND MONOGRAM ... TARY CARD EMPORIUM.—New Year's ... Gentlemen, who would conform to the ... day, and intend having the "ORIGINAL ... CARD," for New Year's, 1862—new shape ... and not to be equalled in the West, ... Hess ... will please order early to insure ...
de15-h87-1m

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, ... prietor of the well known Shipyard ... ing permanently located himself at the ... above business, is now prepared to enter ... for Vessel Building and Repairing, on ... tory to those who may feel it to their ... a liberal share of their patronage ... Office and Yard, foot of Rivard street ... oc4-g ... J. M. ...

STORAGE.—Parties desiring ...
STORAGE
Can be accommodated by applying to KIRK ... Commission Merchants, No. 11 Lasalle ...
de25-h29-1y

A CHANGE HAS TAKEN PLACE.—Mr. Hibbard, the old ... of the well known ... Frame, has bought out ... No. 62 Dearborn Street ... Where he will be happy to receive his ... and as many new ones as may favor ...
de25-h22-1t

MUSICAL.—W. Casper, ... is prepared to furnish music for ... on short notice, and on reasonable terms ... born street.

WAR DECLARED ON RING-BONES, Spavins, Sweeney, ... &c. The undersigned are the ... make an Oil which will cure ... which they will send to any one ... a three-cent stamp. Address ... Hilton, Rock County, Wis. ... the best articles known for ... corns, chilblains, frost wounds ...

FIRST-CLASS "DOCK" ... "Lumber Yard" Property ... JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., ... corner Lake and Clark streets.

VAULTS AND ... cleaned very cheap, by ... Bricklayer ... lark street, and ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year ...
Daily, delivered in city, per week ...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year ...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months ...
Tri-Weekly, per year ...
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00) ...
" 3 copies ...
" 5 copies ...
" 10 copies ...
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club ...
☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago ...

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1861.

Notice to News Men.

The Evening TRIBUNE, first edition, is ... time to supply the following afternoon trains:
Rockford Accommodation.
Waukegan Accommodation.
Valparaiso (P. Ft. W. & C.) Accommodation.
Joliet and Wilmington (C., A. & St. L.) Accommodation.
Blue Island and Joliet (R. I.) Accommodation.
Illinois Central to Cairo.
The Night Edition of the TRIBUNE is ... time to supply the following night trains:
North-Western to Janesville.
Galena & Chicago Union.
Dixon Air Line.
Chicago, Rock Island and Peoria.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis.
Mendota Accommodation.
Michigan Central.
Michigan Southern.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.
Cincinnati Air Line.
The regular Morning TRIBUNE is issued ... all the morning and forenoon trains.

Notice to Advertisers.

Those wishing to have their advertisements appear in the Evening Edition on this ... hand them in before one o'clock to insure ... tion. Terms for publishing made known ... counting-room.

☞ A new and novel disease has broken out at Washington. The cases are ... and sporadic as yet, but it may become an epidemic. We know there are ... exposed to it, and those too who have ... had the disease. If there was any means of inoculation for it, we should urge its being tested thoroughly. There will be ... suppressed cases, where the patients ... die after years of suffering, and in a far land perhaps, and the instance of a ... York newspaper publisher is fresh in ... mind.

The best to be hoped for each sufferer, as in the measles, that the malady ... come out as in the two cases now ... course we refer to that disease the ... painful of all others, an Uneasy Conscience. We had fears that the climate at Washington was wholly unfavorable to such developments, but we take hope and ... from this time. In two instances funds have been paid back into the treasury. We wish the two victims of conscience would diligently lay them around in that locality and infect as ... others as possible, and—then com... this way.

THE GENERAL BANK SUSPENSION.

Our dispatches announce that the ... of New York, Boston and Philadelphia have suspended specie payment. ... doubtless be followed by the suspension of all the banks in the loyal States.

THE CAIRO LUMBER FRAUDS.

A short time since the TRIBUNE made an expose of the villainous scheme ... which the Government was being swindled by false invoices of lumber bought ... city. Our Cairo dispatches last night inform us that those charges have been substantiated in a Court of Inquiry, and ... developments are promised. Let ... them all. The winter is a good time to clear up these matters, and let the ... fall where they will, turning out all swindlers.

EDWARD CLARK AND THE SHAWNEES.

The telegraph informs us that the Shawnees, those good copper-colored friends of the Great White Father at Washington, have been robbed of the puny sum of $12,000, by one Edward Clark. ... not the honor of Edward Clark's acquaintance, but as judged by his operations ... a man of very limited views and ... scribed talents, and he has our contempt. ... did he not take more? Twelve thousand dollars! a pitiful sum; why should it be mentioned at this time? When other ... are hauling in their plumper and ... fish, why are we to be told of this E. ... Clark's small minnow? When the ... stealing the fattest of carcases, why ... we be disturbed that he has taken ... little ewe lamb, and from Indians, too.

Edward Clark, it is discovered at Washington, has robbed the Shawnees. ... with all respect for those red gentlemen of the border, are they any better than our own people? We hope this case will be considered with all coolness. Let it be put down to Edward Clark's credit that at a time when stealing was epidemic he helped himself to so little, and stole from Indians. Perhaps he took all there was. If so, our respect for him will rise proportionately. But let him, at all events, be gently dealt with. Charity should commence at home. If the Government must punish anybody, in humanity's name let it be some one who has availed himself of this time of generous sacrifices and expenditures to rob the loyal American people. Let it be some one whose shortcomings are wrung out of our own pockets. (No play upon words is intended.) We do not mean, exclusively, Mr. Alexander Cummings of the New York World.

United States Commissioner Dole, an excellent and faithful commissioner, he is, has stepped in between the Shawnees and Mr. Edward Clark's rascality, and will protect the Indians. Alas, that in the cases that have yet come up, where the loyal people of this country were being robbed, no Commissioner has stepped in to secure us against loss. If there is any such instance of such insurance we are yet to hear of it. We shall expect ... that Edward Clark has gone abroad ... hope he may meet there Alexander Cummings, though the latter will turn up his nose at an operator who stole only a twelfth of the sum he did. It will be proper to punish Edward Clark. It would be far more consistent, if the Government has no such intention. The Van Wyck Investigation has fallen flat. It is ... rently more than half forgotten. ... great leading journals of the East ... it, and they take their cue from ... thorities at Washington. It is a pity, ... but such indeed are the appearances. If things must go on as they have ... regard we shall not be unwilling ... that the Shawnees have been robbed, ... and that somebody has taken a turn at the Chickasaws. The Seminoles ... being called upon for their quota. ... it as so much saved to the loyal people of this Government, we are entirely ... opinion that the Indians may as well be robbed as anybody. We shall regret ... penny lost to loyal white men, who ... are in the camps, whose wealth ... poured out like water in behalf of ... ernment in peril. When we shall ... sonable care taken to cut off thieves ... knavery from these sacred trusts, ... come to pity the Indians, but ... it will be after that.

☞ In Canada there are, between ... and forty-five years of age, 470,000 ... the Border States there are 1,1[illegible] ... assuming the half of that number, ... ten, as the very largest that could be ... ability be brought into the field, ... numbers would stand thus:
Canada, fighting men ...
Border States, fighting men ...
The fighting men of the Border States ... thus in proportion to the forces of ... more than five to two. New York ... would be more than a match for ... Canadas.

☞ Six prisoners were brought to ... the ... circuit on Saturday from Louisville ...